

Nusseibeh beaten up by masked assailants

By JOEL GREENBERG
Masked assailants clubbed Birzeit University professor Sari Nusseibeh after he concluded a lecture at the campus yesterday, gashing his forehead and fracturing his elbow and wrist. The attack was apparently in response to Nusseibeh's recently publicized talks with Likud central committee member Moshe Amirav on expanded self-rule for Palestinians in the territories.

Leaflets denouncing Nusseibeh were distributed at Birzeit at the weekend by student supporters of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Similar leaflets were signed by the pro-Fatah campus group, but the faction later denied issuing them. The Fatah-dominated student council denounced the attack, which observers said appeared to be a product of rivalry between supporters of the PFLP and Fatah.

Nusseibeh's head wound was stitched at the Ramallah Government Hospital, and he was recovering last night at St. Joseph's Hospital in East Jerusalem. He is expected to be released today.



Sari Nusseibeh

Nusseibeh's British-born wife, Lucy, her shirt stained with blood, said her husband was attacked after he had completed a philosophy lecture. She said four persons whose faces were hidden by kaffiyehs approached him near the exit from the lecture hall and clubbed him with sticks, while brandishing knives to keep people away. A woman student who tried to help Nusseibeh had her arm scratched, and a faculty member was also lightly hurt before the assailants fled, she said.

Several PLO-backed in the West Bank yesterday condemned the attack as an attempt to violently quash free political debate among Palestinians. None criticized Nusseibeh's talks with Amirav.

MK Yossi Sarid (Citizens Rights) (Continued on Back Page)

Jailbreak frees terrorists

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Three terrorists serving long sentences escaped from Nafha prison yesterday in the second big jailbreak by security prisoners within six months.

The incident is sure to create problems for Prisons Commissioner David Maimon, who has already been scored for lax conditions that led to the escape of six terrorists from Gaza's central prison in May. Only one of those escapees has been recaptured. The five others are believed to have slipped out of the country.

The Nafha escape, like the Gaza one, involved terrorists serving long terms for bombings and murder. The men apparently made their way to freedom by sawing through window bars. One of the Nafha escapees, Khalil Sayed Ahmed al-Rahi, was serving a life term for the 1973 killing of the deputy police chief in Gaza and Northern Sinai, Rav-Pakad Moshe Carmeli.

All three of the Nafha escapees are Gaza residents. Security sources said that the breakout was likely to provide another psychological boost to terrorist groups operating in the area.

The sources also said that the escape of a second large group of terrorists within six months time reveals some overall problems of prison security.

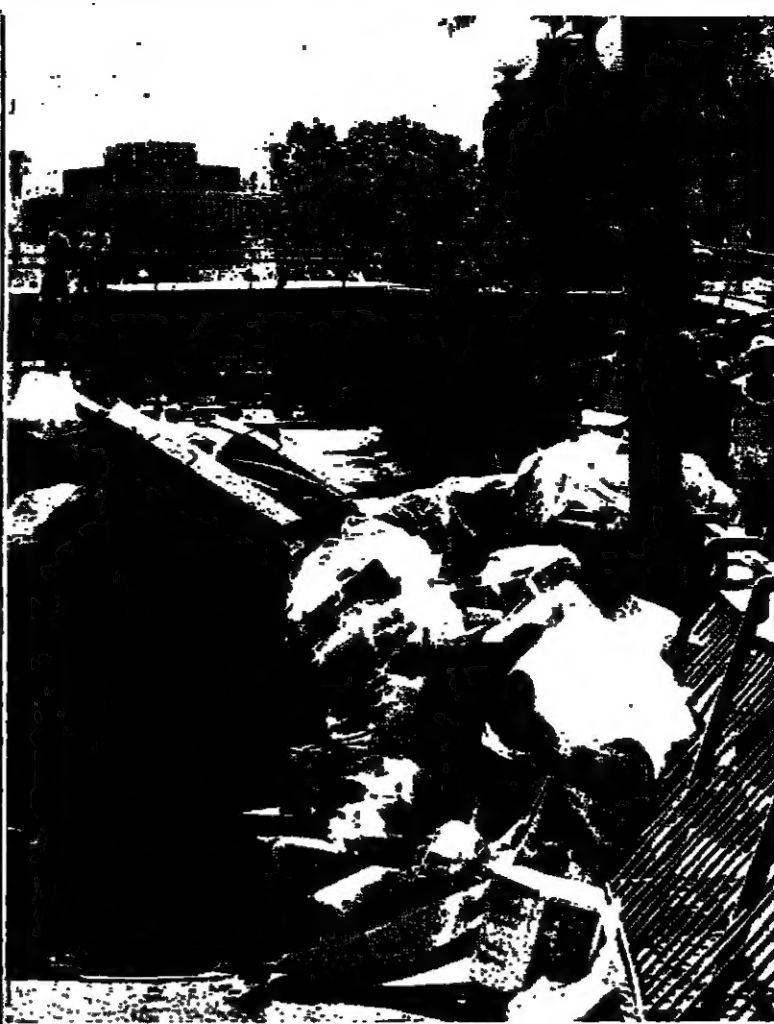
"I don't remember such escapes of terrorists in a long time," said one source. The source noted that Nafha in particular is regarded as one of Israel's most modern prisons, housing mainly convicted terrorists.

"It's not like a thief breaking out of a jail in Arad which reminds you of one of those wooden shack jails in a western movie," one source said. "This is a real prison with high walls, guards, security."

MK Ron Cohen said that the escape highlighted two problems in the prisons system: a lack of coordination between prison intelligence, prisons guards and Maimon's central administration, and poor prison conditions that intensify the desire to escape.

"When the elementary conditions are lacking and when the command is not correct, the escapes are going to continue," he said.

(Continued on Back Page)



Beneath the pleasant promenade of Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Circle, the rubbish piles up. See stories, page 2. (Hanoch Guthmann)

Wage accord likely as both sides back down

By JEFF BLACK and AVI TEMKIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The drawn-out public sector wage negotiations appeared headed for a successful ending late last night after nine hours of talks between the Treasury and the Histadrut.

The Histadrut is agreeing to leave the issue of a five-day week until next year's wage talks and also accepts a formula concerning the eligibility of government-owned industrial corporations to be included in the present agreement. The major stumbling blocks to the negotiations thus appeared to be removed.

The Treasury for its part agreed to pay a five per cent wage increase to public sector workers in one instalment instead of two as it had previously demanded. The Treasury's chief wage negotiator, Hillel Duda'i, and Histadrut trade union department head Haim Haberfeld continued their discussions last night over when this increase would

be paid and how it should be distributed.

The Treasury has said it is prepared to pay either a lump sum of NIS70 to all public sector employees, or to divide the wage increase on a sliding scale under which the lowest paid workers will receive NIS100, while others will get up to a ceiling of NIS50 a month.

Under the formula concerning government-owned industrial corporations, only those workers who have not received wage increases on a plant level will be eligible to join the collective wage accord. The Treasury believes this will effectively leave the bulk of these corporations out of the agreement.

After the talks between Finance Minister Nissim and Histadrut Secretary-General Kessar broke up at around 9.30 p.m. to allow Nissim to report to Prime Minister Shamir on his visit to North America, Duda'i and Haberfeld were left to finalize the details.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Likud likely to expel Amirav

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

The Herut Party was in a frenzy yesterday as it stepped up its efforts to disassociate Likud leaders from Herut Central Committee member Moshe Amirav's talks with PLO backers.

Amirav himself appeared last night to be heading for expulsion from Herut. MK Meir Cohen-Avidov has demanded that the Herut secretariat discuss the matter at its meeting today. Prime Minister Shamir indicated his attitude regarding the possible expulsion when he told Israel Television last night that "it is clear from Amirav's views that he is not a member of Herut." In a Herut



Moshe Amirav

rally in Jerusalem, Shamir said that "by his actions, Amirav has distanced himself from the party."

Shamir called the affair "an important matter of a man who out of stupidity and naivete got embroiled with PLO men, without asking any-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Hats off to Israeli intelligence

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — Syrian President Hafez Assad's public confirmation that he did indeed meet secretly last April with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has boosted the reputation of Israel's intelligence services among American specialists both in and out of the U.S. government.

Shortly after the secret meeting, U.S. sources acknowledged yesterday, the Israeli intelligence community had managed to confirm that it did occur. Israeli sources then publicly reported the bare facts of the meeting to reporters in Jerusalem. The Washington Post, for example, published a story about the meeting written by its Jerusalem-based correspondent.

But the U.S. intelligence community remained initially sceptical of Israel's report. For a few weeks, U.S. officials were unable to confirm it. Several of them in fact openly discounted the Israeli assessment in conversations with reporters.

These officials suggested that lower-ranking Iraqi and Syrian representatives may have met — but certainly not Assad and Hussein.

Eventually, however, the U.S. intelligence community confirmed that the Syrian and Iraqi leaders — bitter and long-time rivals — had indeed met secretly in Jordan.

King Hussein had played the key role in organizing the secret session, according to U.S. officials. But the king, despite his close relationship with the Americans, had not informed them of his involvement, they said.

Assad's interview Sunday in The Washington Post, during which he confirmed for the first time that he had met with Saddam Hussein, reminded U.S. academic and governmental experts on the Middle East that Israel's intelligence community had been ahead of America's on this open point.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State George Shultz is due to meet in New York later this month with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Charara as part of the continuing U.S.-Syrian effort to improve ties.

Earlier this month, the U.S. returned its ambassador to Damascus. He had been recalled after Syria was implicated in the aborted effort in London last year to blow up an El Al airliner.

One U.S. official yesterday cautioned against any premature predictions of a significant change in Syria's policies. He suggested that the Syrians, in the effort to improve their image in the U.S. and the West, were merely engaged in public relations, and not substance. "It's glasnost — Syrian style," he said.

Shamir blasts parley idea

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday lambasted the idea of an international Middle East peace conference while Foreign Minister Peres was crossing the Atlantic to promulgate the idea at the UN and among the several dozen foreign ministers he is scheduled to meet.

Speaking to high school pupils in Ramat Hasharon, Shamir bluntly declared: "So long as I am prime minister, Israel will not participate in an international conference. Therefore, there will be no conference."

Shamir, responding to the pupils' questions, said that Peres's proposal that the conference serve only as an introductory, ceremonial "opening" to direct Israeli-Arab talks is "voiced only inside Israel."

The conference, said Shamir, will be "a trap," as far as Israel is concerned.

West German warns Nato unprepared for arms ban

BONN (Reuters). — The Western allies should take no major decisions on the next phase of arms control in Europe until after the U.S. and French presidential elections, a senior West German government official said yesterday.

He said the Soviet Union's "double zero" offer in April to ban shorter-range as well as medium-range missiles caught Nato unprepared and divided and this must not happen again.

Management experts to coordinate when crisis develops over security

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The government is to have a "crisis management centre" which will swing into action and coordinate between the various ministries when a crisis in national security policymaking suddenly erupts.

Dr. Yehuda Ben-Meir, a former deputy-foreign minister and former National Religious Party MK, is

heading the team of experts charged with planning the centre. The team includes IDF officers and representatives of key ministries and government departments. The work has been going forward discreetly for more than a year, it was disclosed yesterday by cabinet secretary Elyakim Rubinstein during a lecture at Tel Aviv University. (See p. 4)

Councillors won't toast Teddy

By ANDY COURT

Jerusalem's religious city councilmen will be happy to make the traditional Rosh Hashana toast with President Herzog — as long as Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek and his One Jerusalem colleagues are not there.

In a letter to the president released yesterday, the representatives of Shas, Agudat Yisrael, Poalei Agudat Yisrael and the National Religious Party said that they will not appear at the traditional reception involving the president and the city council because Kollek has not stopped the showing of Shabbat movies in the capital. They request a separate meeting with the president instead.

The way that One Jerusalem has dealt with the movies controversy has "caused our paths to be separated, and there is no basis for cooperation and joint appearances," the religious councilmen say.

Municipal spokesman Rafi Davara called the letter "utterly shameful."

Tourists! Enjoy your "Life" in Israel.



Happy News Here!

The New Year starts tomorrow in a big way. The Jerusalem Post that day will include all the weekend features, the Magazine and Entertainment sections, Metro or In Jerusalem (where applicable), plus a special Rosh Hashana Supplement that will keep you reading all through the holidays. Don't miss it — tomorrow's weekend/Rosh Hashana edition of

New Pacific ties with Israel

By BENNY MORRIS
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel during the past few days has expanded its network of diplomatic ties, establishing relations with two new states — the Federation of Micronesia States, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Agreements to this effect were signed during the past week by the director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Avraham Tamir, who is currently touring Oceania.

Last week, Tamir held talks with the president of the Federation of Micronesia States, John Haglelgam, and signed an in-principle agreement for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the

two countries. Tamir invited Haglelgam to visit Israel, and the president accepted.

Tamir then flew to the Marshall Islands, where he signed a memorandum of understanding on the establishment of relations with Foreign Minister Charles Takae Donnick. The two countries also signed an agreement for cooperation in agriculture and fishing.

Israel is expected to send experts in these fields to the Marshalls. Donnick visited Israel three months ago.

The third stop in Tamir's tour was the Republic of Kiribati, which already has full diplomatic ties with Israel.

MAZEL TOV! BEN and SUSAN

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BUSINESS AIRS	1	39	63	Clear
CHICAGO	11	22	72	Clear
COPENHAGEN	8	46	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	42	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	54	78	Clear
JERUSALEM	6	43	9	Cloudy
LONDON	15	57	81	Cloudy
MADRID	17	63	73	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	54	78	Clear
NEW YORK	14	57	81	Cloudy
PARIS	11	48	71	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	13	57	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	3	37	54	Clear
TOKYO	28	67	87	Clear
TORONTO	15	57	81	Cloudy
VIENNA	16	61	77	Clear
ZURICH	12	54	78	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Pleasant, plain.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	33	15-29	30
Golan	31	17-30	31
Nahariya	61	21-29	29
Safed	32	18-28	30
Haifa Port	63	19-31	31
Tiberias	59	19-31	34
Nazareth	45	18-29	30
Afula	25	17-33	32
Samarina	37	18-30	31
Tel Aviv	52	21-30	30
B-G Airport	55	19-29	29
Jericho	35	21-36	35
Gaza	61	21-28	28
Beer Sheva	29	14-32	32
Eilat	31	24-37	37

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin yesterday met with foreign military attaches in Tel Aviv for a survey of the security situation.

USSR renews its attacks on Jericho II

Post Diplomatic Correspondent and Agencies

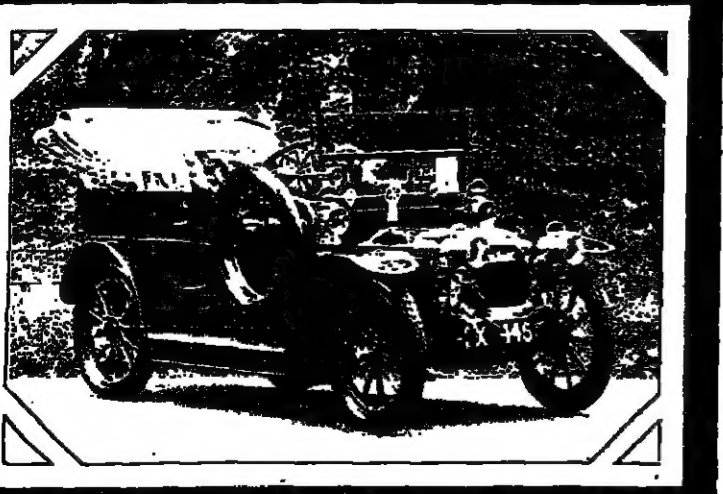
Radio Moscow last night resumed its attacks on Israel's alleged development of the nuclear-capable Jericho II missile, which reportedly has the range of the Soviet Union's Black Sea Fleet ports.

Israel Television last night monitored a report by Radio Moscow's political commentator who was quoted as saying that following the U.S.-Soviet agreement to scrap short- and medium-range missiles, Israel should also cease development of the Jericho II, which, said the commentator, threaten Soviet territory.

Foreign Ministry sources in Jerusalem last night responded by reiterating Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's assurances that Israel would not be the country to introduce nuclear weapons into the region. Peres made the statement this summer when the first series of broadcasts on the subject were transmitted from Moscow. He said that Israel still seeks a pact with its neighbors to turn the Middle East into a nuclear weapons-free zone and that Israel, rather than threatening anyone, is itself threatened by Soviet-produced missiles in the possession of its Arab neighbors.

The sources said it would be well to wait and see what emerges from the talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today and tomorrow. They are expected to brief Peres on the details of this agreement, reached last weekend, on the short- and medium-range missiles.

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

'Keep your garbage at home'

Heading for a messy new year

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

Jerusalem municipal sanitation head Meir Anshimster knows what much of the public is just beginning to realize: this is going to be one of the messiest Rosh Hashana holidays in years.

Even if the current clerks union strike (which includes sanitation workers) were to end today, the city could not possibly clean up all the trash before the holiday begins, Anshimster said yesterday. And the situation in Jerusalem is not all that different from the situation elsewhere in the country, he said.

"Neither the public, the government, nor the Histadrut understands what is going to happen this Rosh Hashana," Anshimster said. "This is the most difficult strike in my experience because of the timing."

It takes the city sanitation department roughly three days to recover from each strike day, he said. The four-day Rosh Hashana holiday will add large quantities of trash to the 900 to 1,000 tons of garbage that has already accumulated.

Anshimster urged the public to seal their garbage well in plastic bags and keep it in their houses or on their balconies rather than putting it on the street next to full garbage bins. If residents clean up the area surrounding the bins, that will help sanitation workers significantly.

Signs of the garbage strike were already apparent in Jerusalem yesterday: piles of garbage littered the Ben Yehuda pedestrian mall and other spots downtown; garbage bins in many residential neighborhoods were overflowing.

Garbage was but the most prominent symptom of the strike. An emergency team in the municipality struggled to deal with a variety of other problems, such as people who wanted to pay their overdue water bills in order to get their water reconnected before the holiday.

DAVID RUDGE adds from Shfaram:

Rubbish piled up in the streets of Israeli Arab towns and villages yesterday and municipal services in all 48 Arab local councils were at a standstill for the second day running as a result of the strike.

"I'm the only person in the building," declared Shfaram mayor Ibrahim Nimr Hussein at the town council offices yesterday.

Hussein, who is also chairman of the national committee of Arab local councils, reported a similar situation throughout the Arab sector.

Hussein said he sympathized with the low-paid workers.

Problems caused by the strike were exacerbated in nearby Kafr Yasif by an unexpected cut in the water supply to virtually half of the village's 6,000 residents.

The Mekorot water company charged that the village had exceeded its allocation and that pumps could not cope with demand from Kafr Yasif and three neighboring villages.

Local council chairman Nimr Murkos said that following repeated requests and the threat of demonstrations, Mekorot restored full water supplies by midday yesterday.

Nevertheless, he had asked municipal maintenance workers to waive their strike orders to deal with any problems caused by the disruption in the water supply and they had agreed.

Mahmoud Younis, a member of the Histadrut Central Committee, said all 10,000 public sector workers in the Arab sector had answered the strike call.

Younis charged that Arab clerks and municipal workers were in an even worse position than their similarly low-paid Jewish counterparts.

"The workers complain that their wages are barely enough to get them through half a month and often there are delays in getting paid because the councils do not have any funds," he said.

Holon keeping clean

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

HOLON. Although this city does not ordinarily arouse rave descriptions, it was arguably the cleanest spot in the country yesterday.

As garbage piled up on sidewalks across Israel during the second day of the "organized vacation" by members of the Clerks' Union, Holon's sanitation workers piled the streets as usual, following a power struggle within the municipal works committee.

Moshe Arush, chairman of Holon's sanitation workers, yesterday instructed his workers to break the strike. "I had a disagreement with the works committee because I didn't think the strike was justified," Arush told The Jerusalem Post. "The strike is completely political, coming as it does just before the High Holidays."

Moshe Bet-Dagan, secretary-general of the Clerks' Union, yesterday accused Arush of breaking the strike in order to wage his own political battle and to prove that he was more important than the rest of the workers. Bet-Dagan threatened that if the municipality awarded Arush any extra money because his men continued to work, the union would demand the same increase for all Holon workers.

"If the municipality refuses this demand, we will declare a labour dispute," an angry Bet-Dagan said last night.

Arush would not reveal his plans for today, but he said he was "strong enough" to continue holding out against the committee's majority view.

Regardless of political considerations, Holon's residents were the beneficiaries of the works committee's internal dispute.

"I understand that they are break-

ing the strike, but it's obviously good for the city," Simi Davidovitch said. Behind him, sanitation worker Mohammed Hamed, from Khan Yunis, was using his broom to sweep the sidewalk along Rehov Sokolov.

Meanwhile, in Tel Aviv, residents took the good with the bad yesterday, as many parked their cars on sidewalks and in "no parking" zones without fear of getting the Denver boot. Police still ticketed them, but drivers were spared the rounds by municipal inspectors.

Wizo and Na'amat day-care centres throughout the city remained closed, as were municipal and government offices, and the fire brigade worked on a reduced Sabbath schedule. Only Magen David Adom continued to operate according to its regular schedule.

But the major issue was garbage, and the heaping mounds of refuse reminded Tel Aviv residents of a previous slow-down by sanitation drivers during the summer. Mayor Shlomo Lahat yesterday met with leaders of the municipality's works committee, but failed to convince them to send the sanitation workers back on the job, a city spokesman said.

People strolling from shop to shop making Rosh Hashana purchases tried to steer clear of the piles of garbage along the city's main streets. Those getting off buses did not always have the choice. One woman felt the impact of the strike as she gingerly disembarked along Rehov Ben-Yehuda and landed squarely in a pile of discarded tomatoes.

Moshe Yitzhaki, a taxi driver from Holon, said the strike was a disgrace. "Have you seen Tel Aviv?" he asked. "It's not right to make the city stink and cause the danger of disease right before Rosh Hashana."

Permit issued to begin earthwork for capital stadium

Jerusalem Post Staff
The Jerusalem Municipal Planning Committee issued a permit yesterday for tractors to begin earthwork for a new soccer stadium in Jerusalem.

The municipality is still waiting final approval for the stadium from Prime Minister Shamir in his capacity as acting interior minister. Until then, the city cannot begin building the stadium itself.

(Continued from page one)

Late last night there were reports that the public sector trade union leaders had been summoned to Jerusalem in preparation for the actual signing of the agreement.

The Treasury said last night that it expected an immediate end to the Clerks' Union strike, following the progress in the negotiations made last night.

According to the Treasury, the agreement would not include any reduction in weekly work hours and the issue of a five-day week would be left until next year's wage negotiations.

The Histadrut's "professional" trade unions, such as the engineers and academics and social workers,

Shamir to Likud: Get ready for elections

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Post Political Reporter

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday capped off a day of uncharacteristic late summer political activity by exhorting the Likud to start "practical and organizational preparations" for the upcoming elections campaign.

Speaking at a Herut New Year's meeting in Jerusalem, Shamir said that the elections will probably be held at the end of the year "although it could be a month more or a month less."

The upcoming elections are also creating inner-party turbulence in Labour, where leading party figures are scrambling for top positions in the party's elections campaign. The job of director of the elections campaign has been promised by Foreign Minister Peres to party Secretary-General Uzi Baram, who has yet to accept. The post was also sought by Energy Minister Moshe Shal, who, miffed at Baram's expected appointment, announced yesterday that he was not a

candidate for any post on Labour's elections team.

Labour Party doves are seeking the post for Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman, who, they point out, led the Likud to victory in 1977. Supporters of Yitzhak Rabin, meanwhile, appeared to get their share of the pie yesterday as the party's elections propaganda was set to be run by Absorption Minister Ya'acov Tsur, a member of the Rabin camp.

Labour's former partner, Mapam, decided yesterday at a Central Committee meeting in Tel Aviv that it would go it alone in the next elections. Party Secretary-General Elazar Granot told the Mapam delegates that all efforts to set up a "leftist, Zionist, socialist" alliance of parties had failed.

The Liberal party inched closer to some form of understanding in their ongoing internal feud with Ministers Yitzhak Moda'i and Gideon Patt showing up in a Haifa court to negotiate. Both

sides gave a little and presiding judge Eliezer David Bar was optimistic enough to invite the sides back to court to continue negotiating on Monday.

The Tehiya party will meet with Shamir today to demand that the promises made to them in July on the expansion of settlements and the building of new ones be kept. The promises were made in order to prevent Tehiya support for Labour's summer drive for early elections.

Finally, Tehiya and the National Religious Party yesterday both rejected suggestions of a joint "Greater Israel faithful" bloc with the Likud. Tehiya said that the proposals, made by Deputy Prime Minister David Levy and Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, were "unrealistic" for as long as the Likud competes with Labour on the revival of the Camp David process. The NRP said that it was a "unique" entity and would not team up with the Likud.



Avihu Bin-Nun (left), who takes over today as Air Force commander, sits next to his predecessor, Amos Lapidot, at a ceremony at Beit Hanassi earlier this week. (Eliahu Harazi)

Egged officials suspected of tax evasion

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The income tax authorities are investigating suspicions of widespread tax evasion in Jerusalem's Egged branch, according to an official statement issued yesterday by the Treasury. Under suspicion, it said, are three Egged factions and two members who served or are serving in senior posts in the branch.

The statement was issued after reports in newspapers about wrongdoing in an unnamed cooperative. The Treasury published the names of the officials allegedly involved although it is not stated whether they have been indicted.

The statement said one official

was arrested three days ago as he was trying to leave the country by El Al and that he is currently being held in the Russian Compound police lockup.

According to the statement, Egged members used to get money from the cooperative by trading in vacation days for cash. But they would avoid paying tax on the money as required by law, said the Treasury. This was allegedly done by transferring the vacation days to the pool of days held by the Egged factions. The factions would register this as a contribution, and would then allegedly pay the member the counter-value of the vacation days without deducting tax at source, as

required by law.

The tax authorities suspect that the scheme could have involved thousands of vacation days over several years.

Searches in the offices of the branch and the homes of faction members, said the Treasury, revealed documents showing active buying and selling of vacation days and trade in foreign currency.

The documents also allegedly revealed cases of loans to members which were repaid without full linkage to the Consumer Price Index, and at least in one case also without interest. No tax was paid on such transactions, the taxmen suspect.

"In the six days from last Thursday until the eve of Rosh Hashana, we estimate that we'll do 50 per cent of our monthly turnover," Dar said. Two of Co-op Tel Aviv's 130 stores have been open 24 hours a day to handle the rush.

At Supersol, sales have been running 40 per cent higher in real terms than last year, Kreiner said.

Tauva and other suppliers of dairy products have stepped up their operations to assure adequate milk supplies. Menachem Reinitz, administrator of Tauva's Tel Aviv District, said a problem may arise later in the holiday break.

"The cows don't celebrate Rosh Hashana," Reinitz explained, "and so fresh, unprocessed milk will be accumulating in the dairies."

Bipac head Jane Moonman cleared of improprieties

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. Jane Moonman, director of the Britain-Israel Public Affairs Committee (Bipac), has been cleared of all allegations of impropriety. Bipac's board announced yesterday.

Bipac's auditors Story Hayward had carried out an investigation into allegations against Moonman, the board said in a statement yesterday, but had found them to be "without foundation."

The allegations were contained in a report by accountants Maurice Goleand & Co., which investigated payments made by Bipac to "Alexander Keddie." Keddie, it transpired, was a pseudonym adopted for the editorship of the Bipac-published EEC Monitor. The money paid by Bipac to "Keddie" was, in fact, distributed or retained by Jane Moonman's husband Eric.

Eric Moonman, a former MP and Senior Vice President of the Board of Deputies, resigned from the board of Bipac last week.

In a separate announcement yesterday, the Joint Israel Appeal (JIA), Bipac's main funding body, said that "some lack of strict administrative control" had been found at Bipac, but that assurances had been received from the Bipac board that this had been rectified.

Monty Sumray, who commissioned the Goleand report together with Bipac's Michael Phillips, said yesterday that he was severing all connections with the JIA in protest against its decision to retain the services of Jane Moonman. Sumray is a former chairman of the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce and has chaired various JIA committees over the past 40 years.

Jane Moonman expressed "delight" at having received the unanimous support of Bipac's board and to have had her name cleared.

(Continued from page one)

ments on chemical and conventional weapons were reached.

French and West German conservatives were also opposed, and the resulting debate, punctuated by a series of proposals from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, exposed splits in the alliance and caused irritation, the official said.

Briefing reporters on condition he not be named, the official said he was concerned that future positions on arms control might be established too early by alliance members with different priorities.

He added that election campaign-

ing must not be allowed to influence disarmament consultations. Until the treaty was signed and the elections over, there should be no attempt by the allies to fix their course.

"We do not know who the next American president will be," he said. "What use is it to put up position papers now if the U.S. later brushes them all off the table?"

U.S. presidential elections take place in November 1988. France's in April next year. Nato is due to hold its regular ministerial meeting this autumn and the Nuclear Planning Group meets in November.

WAGE TALKS

In Holon, sanitation workers reported for work as did their colleagues in Netanya and municipal inspectors in Haifa. Bet-Dagan said the strike-breaking in Netanya and Haifa resulted from a conflict of interests caused by the chairmen of these municipalities' work committees also holding down jobs as directors of municipal departments.

The inspectors in Haifa, however, claimed that because of their low salaries of around NIS300 a month, they could not afford to have pay docked because of strike action.

Bet-Dagan said that "scab action" would only serve to harden the resolve of those workers who heeded the strike call.

Another participant in the Biron-Arafat meeting in Geneva, David Ish-Shalom, a Jerusalem peace activist, yesterday showed Television's Erev Hadash programme a document in which he promises to indemnify Amirav to the tune of NIS50,000 if word of Amirav's contacts with Shamir, MKs or confidants leaked to the press.

Amirav himself continued to toe the party line yesterday, saying that Shamir or other Likud leaders had been unaware of his approaches to the PLO. He said that the document shown by Ish Shalom, which was unsigned, was meant to prevent leaks to the press if and when he did approach Shamir's office.

Amirav added that the unprecedented achievements of his talks with Hussein were being lost in the

Consumers on pre-holiday buying spree

By ANDY COURT
For The Jerusalem Post

Consumers are once again buying enough food before the Jewish holidays to last them as long as the siege of Masada - and supermarket suppliers are working overtime to keep up with the frenzied pace.

Representatives of the two major supermarket chains, Co-op Tel Aviv and Supersol, said no serious shortages are expected on Sunday when the stores reopen after a four-day break.

"The only thing there's a slight shortage of so far is black beer," said Mordchei Kreiner, vice-president of Supersol.

For the past few days, the buying pace has been fast and furious. At Co-op Tel Aviv's wholesale outlet near Yad Eliahu, some customers have been wandering in at 3 a.m. to do their holiday shopping. The average purchase at the wholesale outlets has been NIS 220, according to Yoram Dar, head of the chain's trade and marketing branch.

"In the six days from last Thursday until the eve of Rosh Hashana, we estimate that we'll do 50 per cent of our monthly turnover," Dar said. Two of Co-op Tel Aviv's 130 stores have been open 24 hours a day to handle the rush.

At Supersol, sales have been running 40 per cent higher in real terms than last year, Kreiner said.

Tauva and other suppliers of dairy products have stepped up their operations to assure adequate milk supplies. Menachem Reinitz, administrator of Tauva's Tel Aviv District, said a problem may arise later in the holiday break.

"The cows don't celebrate Rosh Hashana," Reinitz explained, "and so fresh, unprocessed milk will be accumulating in the dairies."

overtake another car. His licence was suspended for 60 days.

In Kfar Sava yesterday morning, Hanna Afan, 67, was hit by a truck and seriously injured when she tried to cross Rehov Weizmann. Police are asking witnesses to the accident to contact them. (Itim)

LIKUD

(Continued from page one)

body. No one from Herut knew anything about Amirav's activities. He probably regrets his actions. If he doesn't today, he will tomorrow."

Meanwhile, activists on the left continued to insist that the Likud was fully aware of Amirav's talks with the currently detained Faisal Hussein, head of the Arab Fatah Society in East Jerusalem, and with Sari Nusseibeh, of Birzeit University.

MK Charlie Biton (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality) will hold a press conference in Jerusalem today to show the document signed by Amirav and Hussein. Biton told The Jerusalem Post last night that the document, which formulates a plan for an expanded autonomy on the West Bank with some degree of Palestinian self-determination, will prove that Amirav was acting with the full knowledge of Shamir and other Likud leaders.

Biton said that the Amirav-Hussein document provided the impetus for PLO chairman Yasser Arafat's three-point message to the prime minister and the foreign minister on the PLO's conditions for talks with Israel. Biton said that the message was originally intended for Amirav, who had been slated to travel to Geneva to meet with Arafat, but cancelled his trip at the last minute.

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Amirav added that the unprecedented achievements of his talks with Hussein were being lost in the

political commotion. These included, he said, a PLO agreement not to demand the establishment of a Palestinian state or an international conference. There was also agreement to the Likud-sponsored autonomy proposals and the statement that they insisted on talking to the Likud rather than to Labour.

Thus, it appears that when Shamir sent aide Yossi Ahimeir on September 10 to receive the message from Arafat conveyed by Biton, he was actually receiving a reply to negotiations conducted by Amirav, a member of Herut's Central Committee.

The matter in dispute is whether Shamir had any knowledge of the background to Arafat's message.

Herut sources said yesterday that Amirav may indeed have created the impression that he had Herut's backing for his talks. They admitted that his contacts with Nusseibeh and not with Hussein - were a matter of general, if unofficial, knowledge in the party, but that "no one took Amirav seriously enough to let him to stop."

The sources also expressed concern about Cohen-Avidov's move to expel Amirav from the party. Such a move, they said, required an official hearing before the Herut tribunal and Amirav, backed into a corner, might do further damage to the party in an official expulsion hearing.

Although he subsequently apologized to MK's Dan Meridor and Ehud Olmert, who have denied reports that they knew of and approved Amirav's moves, Cohen-Avidov has also taken these MKs to task. He said that he "could not sit with the Meridors and Olmerts in the same party." He also called Amirav a "lunatic."

Olmert, who met with Nusseibeh at Amirav's initiative, told the Jerusalem Herut rally that talk of Likud complicity in Amirav's overtures to the PLO were a "libel born of the recklessness of a member of our party."

Meridor, who had cancelled a planned meeting with Nusseibeh, said that the insinuations were a "crazy witches' brew." He said that the only move regarding the PLO would be a "war to the bitter end."

East-West relations are improving, Reagan tells UN

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — President Reagan said yesterday that the U.S. and the Soviet Union would seek to build on last week's advances on arms control and held out the prospect of improved superpower relations.

But he criticized the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and said he hoped Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost policy included a foreign policy that respected the freedom and independence of other peoples.

In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Reagan affirmed his commitment to his Star Wars missile defence programme which has been long opposed by Moscow. He also called on Nicaragua's leftist government to institute reforms, saying the world would not accept "phony democratization."

Speaking for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, Reagan called on Iran's President Ali Khamenei to accept a UN ceasefire resolution when the Iranian addresses the world body today.

Otherwise, Reagan said, the UN Security Council would have no choice but to rapidly adopt enforcement measures.

Reagan hailed the U.S.-Soviet agreement in principle last week abolishing American and Soviet medium-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles and said it was a historic treaty. He and Gorbachev are expected to sign a treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) in Washington this autumn.

"We are heartened by new prospects for improvement in East-West, and particularly U.S.-Soviet relations," Reagan said.

He said the two sides would continue to pursue the goal of arms reduction, particularly a 50 per cent cut in long-range strategic missiles. But he said the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) — the formal name for Star Wars, had greatly enhanced the prospects for real arms reduction.

"It is a crucial part of our efforts to ensure a safer world and a more stable strategic balance," he said. Moscow strongly opposes the programme, but appeared to soften its position slightly in last week's Washington talks between Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Reagan said that the superpowers continued to have their differences, and "probably always will." But he said: "We look forward to the time when things we now regard as sources of friction and even danger, can become examples of cooperation between ourselves and the Soviet Union."

However, Reagan chided Moscow on its stance in the Gulf. "They made the false accusation that somehow the United States — rather than the war itself — is the source of tension in the Gulf," Reagan said. "Such statements are not helpful."

WALTER RUBY adds: Israeli Ambassador Binyamin Netanyahu yesterday expressed "delight" that President Reagan used his speech to denounce as "infamous" the 1975 UN resolution equating Zionism and racism. He said Reagan's remarks "show the moral authority of the United States in its dealings with the UN."

Aquino urged to impose emergency role

MANILA (Reuters). — A senior Philippine military commander urged President Corason Aquino yesterday to consider imposing emergency rule as leftists, angry at the murder of one of their leaders, staged a banner-waving march in Manila.

Colonel Emiliano Templo said on television he believed Aquino may consider limited martial law if tension in the capital rises further and more violence follows the weekend death of left-wing leader Leandro Alejandre.

About 5,000 demonstrators waved red banners and shouted anti-military slogans in a demonstration which halted Manila traffic.

Martial law talk swept Manila and presidential officials told reporters that Aquino's office had been swamped with telephone calls from Filipinos wanting to know if she was about to reverse her earlier stance and declare a state of emergency.

Armed forces Chief General Fidel Ramos said on radio he had appointed a new chief of the capital region military command but gave no reason.

The Communist New People's Army (NPA) has sworn its "sparrow unit" assassination squads will avenge the murder of Alejandro, secretary-general of the New Patriotic Alliance (Bayan) coalition.

Aquino called her military chiefs to a meeting at the presidential palace but there were no details of the agenda.

Earlier, in a Sunday evening radio programme, Aquino urged Filipinos to turn political extremists in to the authorities.

That same day, according to army reports, communist rebels hijacked a train, raided two police outposts and bombarded a town hall in a province north of Manila with rifle-launched grenades in attacks that left 10 people dead.

An army spokesman said the San Luis municipal hall in Pampanga province was a total wreck after about 60 NPA rebels attacked it. A police sergeant and a guerrilla were killed in an ensuing gun battle.

In the Bicol region southeast of Manila, eight people were killed when 500 rebels on Sunday seized a government train, drove it in raids against two police outposts and abandoned it after blowing up a railway bridge.



Technology takes a back seat in New Delhi

(AFP)

Iraq bombers strike at Teheran's 'lifeline'

BAHRAIN (AP) — Iraqi warplanes conducted bombing forays deep into Iran yesterday as Iran's president left for New York to press his government's demand that the UN brand Iraq the aggressor in the seven-year-old Gulf War.

A Baghdad military communiqué said air strikes aimed at Iran's "economic lifeline" would continue until the Iranian regime yields to the international community's calls for peace.

President Ali Khamenei, the most senior Iranian official to visit the U.S. since the fall of the shah in 1979, was scheduled to address the UN General Assembly today. The Iranians consider this Tuesday the seventh anniversary of the start of the war when Iraq attacked Iran. The Iraqis date the war from September 4, when Iranian artillery shelled border villages in a dispute over the Shatt al-Arab waterway, the southern boundary between the two countries.

Khamenei's planned appearance will come one day after U.S. President Ronald Reagan's speech to the UN body. Yesterday, he urged international sanctions against Teheran if it rejects a UN-sponsored cease-fire.

The official Iraqi news agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Iraqi jets carried out a series of coordinated midday raids on the Ezfeh pumping station, which supplies Teheran's petroleum needs, and a power plant and a factory near Bakhtaran, formerly called Kermanshah, in north-

west Iran. The agency, quoting a military communiqué, said the planes "scored accurate and effective hits" and returned safely, "leaving their targets burning."

Teheran Radio, also monitored in Cyprus, acknowledged that the Iraqi warplanes had struck industrial targets in northwest Iran, but did not mention an attack near Teheran. Ezfeh does not show on available maps of Iran.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, reported that several civilians were killed or wounded in the Bakhtaran raids. In the Persian Gulf, shipping executives predicted more Iranian attacks on neutral shipping after Iraqi planes hit the Iranian tanker Khark-2 off the Kharg island oil terminal in the northern Gulf late Sunday.

Over the weekend, speedboat-borne Revolutionary Guards machine-gunned a Saudi Arabian tanker. Shipping executives said the incident, which caused only minor damage, was typical of Iran's tit-for-tat reprisals for Iraqi raids on shipping. Iraqi planes attacked a Cypriot tanker ferrying Iranian oil on Saturday. "The pattern is so well established that there's bound to be an Iranian retaliatory raid for Khark-2," said a Dubai-based executive, who spoke on condition of anonymity. The 231,712-ton Khark-2, owned by the National Iranian Tanker Co., was hit by a missile but damage was not known, said diplomatic sources.

Amal blow to Hizbullah influence

BIDYAS, Lebanon (AFP). — An Amal leader has banned from southern Lebanon all publications of the rival Shi'ite Muslim group, the pro-Iranian Hizbullah and said Amal militants would defend any challenge to their authority in the region.

Daoud Daoud, who replaced a pro-Iranian figure Friday as chairman of Amal's executive committee,

delivered the warning during a ceremony in his home village of Bidyas, 83 kilometres south of Beirut, in the presence of a Hizbullah leader, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah.

"Amal makes all the decisions in southern Lebanon... and we know how to confront anyone who wants to dispute this decision, even if it costs us a thousand martyrs," he said.

Khomeini's wife was hurt in Mecca riot

By SHYAM BHATIA
CAIRO — Ayatollah Khomeini's wife was among the Iranians injured in July's Mecca riots, it has now emerged.

Batoni Khomeini, aged 62, was hit on the forehead and badly hurt, according to an Egyptian doctor who witnessed her arrival at a local hospital.

Iranian Revolutionary Guards, present among a group of pilgrims, went berserk as news of her injuries filtered through. One Saudi policeman was beheaded and several others were attacked before Saudi security forces gained the upper hand.

These riots, it is suspected, were to have been followed by a rebellion orchestrated in Saudi Arabia's eastern province.

The wounding of Mrs. Khomeini has been confirmed by Iranian sources, who say she was leading the women's section of the Iranian procession to the Grand Mosque at Mecca.

News of her presence there has been hushed up by both the Iranian and Saudi governments for

fear that it would exacerbate the already tense relations between the two countries. But her injuries — she is very close to the Ayatollah — help to explain the continuing ferocity of Iran's attacks against Saudi Arabia.

When Mrs. Khomeini was struck by a stone, her daughter-in-law and the wives of two other senior clerics helped her to hospital, where she was treated for shock and cuts. Later she was flown back to Teheran. Iranian sources say her injuries proved superficial and she has since made a complete recovery.

Khomeini is reported to have been incensed by the stone attack on his wife, even though she was only a random victim of the stone-throwers.

Iranians say Khomeini is devoted to Batoni. She is the mother of his five children, including his only surviving son, Ahmed, who is also his father's political adviser. Popular legend has it that the Khomeini marriage was blessed by divine sanction.

Batoni is reported to have had a dream in which the prophet Muhammad warned of his displeasure

if she did not accept Khomeini's proposal of marriage. Since their marriage, she has been a loyal supporter of her husband and insisted on accompanying him during his periods of exile in Iraq and France.

After the revolution, Khomeini bestowed on her the honorary title of Fakhr Iran, or the Pride of Iran. Her decision to go to Mecca was entirely in keeping with her strong-willed character.

The Saudis, for their part, now believe that the Mecca riots were part of an elaborate two-stage plot to gain control of the kingdom. The first stage was aimed at taking over the holy Kaaba shrine, within the Grand Mosque, where a message from Khomeini would be read out.

The second stage would have been to incite an uprising in the oil-rich eastern province, where the most of the population are Shi'ites (the Muslim sect predominant in Iran).

In this event, the plot did not succeed because Saudi forces reacted with unexpected determination.

(London Observer Service)

Le Pen compares himself to Jesus and Capt. Dreyfus

By MICHEL ZLOTOWSKI
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme right-wing National Front, compared himself yesterday to two well-known Jews — Jesus Christ and Captain Dreyfus.

Speaking at the annual rally of his party in front of an estimated 40,000 militants, Le Pen said that people spreading disinformation had infiltrated the news agencies and were establishing the equation: "Le Pen and the NF equals Hitler and the Nazi party." Le Pen again attacked what he called the "pro-immigration lobby" (i.e. the Socialists).

When somebody mentioned the name of the archbishop of Paris, Jean Cardinal Lustiger, a converted Jew, the crowd booed. Le Pen then compared himself to Jesus Christ and his opposition to the Pharisees and the scribes — a direct allusion to the press. The NF leader added that the "shameless, illegal and disgusting maneuvers used against (him) were the same as those used against Captain Dreyfus."

Le Pen concluded by saying that every attack against him served to strengthen his party. A total of 200,000 people came to Le Bourget near Paris to attend the NF rally.

Arnaud Klarsfeld, the 21-year-old son of Nazi hunters Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, was seriously beaten up on Sunday afternoon at the annual rally of the extreme right wing Front National party at Le Bourget, near Paris.

As Front leader Le Pen stepped on stage to deliver his speech to thousands of his supporters, Klarsfeld followed him, pulled off his sweater revealing a T-shirt with inscriptions reading "Le Pen, Nazi" and shouted "Le Pen, anti-Semite and racist." Security men immediately gagged Arnaud Klarsfeld and dragged him away to a back storage area, cursing him, saying "You Jew, you commie, you wog!" Let's send the dogs on him." Then they took off his shoes and trousers and beat him all over his body.

After the beating, the security men let him pass through the crowd in his briefs and barefoot. Other members of the security force caught up with him, slapped him on his face and said, "Let's finish him." He was hit again until a young female member of the Front National managed to calm down the guards. Arnaud made it home badly bruised and half-naked.

He was taken to hospital and re-



Arno Klarsfeld, son of Nazi-hunters Beate and Serge Klarsfeld, with bruises on his face, after he tangled at a rally in Paris with Jean-Marie Le Pen's bodyguards. Klarsfeld jumped on the stage while Le Pen spoke wearing the T-shirt shown, which calls Le Pen a Nazi.

(AFP)

leased a few hours later. A legal complaint was filed against Le Pen's security people.

Embassy headache gets worse for U.S.

NEW YORK (Reuters). — The United States has tentatively decided to tear down and rebuild at least five floors of its problem-ridden new embassy building in Moscow. The New York Times said yesterday.

The newspaper, quoting senior administration officials, said the cost is estimated at \$92 million.

It would cost around \$109 m. to rebuild the entire eight-storey building, which an investigation showed was riddled with Soviet spying devices, the State Department said.

President Reagan has said the new embassy building would be unoccupied until it was secure. He is expected to announce a firm decision on the uncompleted building within weeks, the officials said.

They said the United States is also planning to spend tens of millions of dollars to renovate the existing 40-year-old U.S. embassy so it can be used for three to five more years, the newspaper said.

Some members of Congress have expressed outrage at the discovery of the Soviet bugging devices in the new embassy building.



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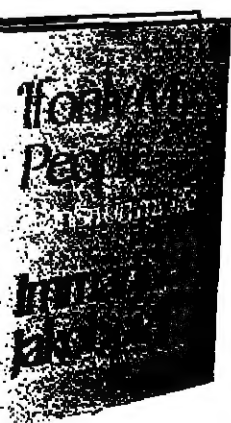
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Senior officials: Israel needs a 'National Security Council'

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—The cabinet secretary and his two predecessors joined yesterday in calling for the creation of a panel of experts—in addition to the IDF Intelligence Branch—to analyze and advise on issues of national security.

But former IDF chief of general staff Mordechai Gur, who served as a minister until a year ago, suggested that the IDF could do the job adequately—if the prime minister of the day asks for and listens to the analysis and advice available from Military Intelligence.

These two opposing views on this much-discussed subject were advanced during a study-day held yesterday by the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies.

Yehuda Ben-Meir, a former deputy foreign minister and author of a recent book on Israel's national security decision-making, set out his recommendation for a permanent staff, headed by a National Security Adviser, to be attached to the Ministerial Defence Committee.

Cabinet Secretary Elyakim Rubinstein proposed a more modest approach, at least initially. He suggested that a group of experts in various spheres be given constant access to intelligence material and be accessible for consultation by the prime minister and senior ministers when the need arises.

This was preferable to a permanent machinery which might not always be fully employed, he said.

His immediate predecessor, Yossi Beilin, favoured the Ben-Meir blueprint, as did his predecessor, Dan Meridor. Meridor, now a Likud MK, noted that a subcommittee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee which had recently studied national security problems in depth, had recommended "a professional, inter-departmental, inter-disciplinary body" to help the decision-makers, their readiness to shoulder responsibility.

Gur said the key problem was not staff work "but the political will of the decision-makers, their readiness to shoulder responsibility."

He said he favoured a "national security council"—but he did not think this would solve the problem so long as the decision-makers were prone to "a fleeing away from knowing, from intervening, from deciding."

Israel simply could not afford to create another intelligence-gathering and intelligence-analyzing body with the scope and resources of Military Intelligence, Gur said. It was up to the prime minister of the day to access Military Intelligence and draw from it all the information and assessments he required—which were all readily and instantly available to him.

"He (the prime minister) can invite whomever he wishes to policy discussions—officers, heads of departments, experts." The chief of general staff has the duty to make a wide spectrum of knowledge and opinion available to the prime minister, who can also seek and obtain expert opinions abroad, from foreign governmental and private agencies.

"The question is whether the available intelligence is sufficiently and correctly accessed and used," Gur said.

Among the points made by the three cabinet secretaries:

- Despite the recent law, prime ministers in Israel still do not have the (political) power to fire ministers. "There is simply no such convention here," (Rubinstein)
- The tendency to do without staff-work stems in part from the desire to keep vital security issues leak-free. (Rubinstein)
- The human factor—party-political and interpersonal—is as strongly present in national security decision-making as it is in other areas of life. "Before you get to see the way things work at the top, you think 'Up there, things work differently.' But they don't..." (Beilin)
- IDF officers stay on in the cabinet room after they have made their reports and are present during the actual decision-making. This "should be thought about." (Beilin)
- The cabinet has never held an in-depth debate on Israel's defence needs and goals. (Meridor)
- Increasingly, ministers seem to be reaching their decisions—e.g. on the Lavi—on the basis of party-political or other extraneous considerations. (Meridor)
- While the other powerful ministry, Finance, is "balanced" by the Bank of Israel, there is no such "balancer" against the Defence Ministry/IDF. (Meridor)
- Ministers submitting recommendations to the cabinet are not required to supply alternative options, nor to detail the cash cost of their recommendations. (All the secretaries)

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Ministers submitting recommendations to the cabinet are not required to supply alternative options, nor to detail the cash cost of their recommendations. (All the secretaries)

'Yugoslavia changing official line'

By MENACHEM SHALEV

"Yugoslavia is starting to come back to Israel," said Mafam Secretary-General Elazar Granot on his return here from a 48-hour visit to Belgrade where he held talks with top Communist Party officials.

Granot, who was invited to Yugoslavia to renew ties between Mafam and the ruling party in Belgrade, which were severed 20 years ago, said that his hosts had agreed to send a political delegation to the upcoming Mafam convention. But, he said, the Yugoslavs "are not interested only in Mafam. They are definitely a tendency in Yugoslavia to change the official line towards Israel."

Granot said that his hosts had repeated the Yugoslav position that they would not renew diplomatic ties until Israel withdrew from the occupied territories. But Yugoslav public opinion and the free press there have recently been highly critical of the lack of ties with Israel, he said.

He said that the Yugoslavs are obviously affected by the thaw in Israel's relations with other East European countries—"They do not want to be left behind." They are also beset with economic problems, and a resumption of ties with Israel might aid Yugoslavia in securing U.S. assistance, Granot said.



Chief of General Staff Rav Aluf Dan Shomron (right) and OC Northern Command Aluf Yossi Peled yesterday take a helicopter tour of the site in south-east Lebanon where a Givati Brigade unit was ambushed last week. (M. Giladi, IDF spokesman)

Israeli Arabs—National service or equality, which comes first?

By ELAINE RUTH FLETCHER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A voluntary national service programme for Israeli Arabs should be instituted as a step towards full equality, argues Tehiya MK Rafael Eitan.

But Mohammed Abu Asbah, mayor of the town of Jat in the Triangle, says that he would only be willing to join the IDF or to do national service after Israel gives its Arab minority full equality and establishes peace with its Arab neighbours.

"All the time that a war is being conducted between Israel and my people...I won't be a good soldier. I won't even be a good cook," said Asbah, a member of the national board of Arab municipalities.

The two men spoke at a forum on Sunday night on the national service issue, sponsored by the Institute for Education for Coexistence Between Jews and Arabs.

Gush Emunim lawyer Elyakim Haetzi, who also appeared at the forum, said that army service, not national service, should be the "real test" of whether Israeli Arabs are willing to tie their fate to the state. Those Arabs and Druse who do join the army are "due everything and more" than what a Jew enjoys in the way of political rights and social benefits, Haetzi said.

But those who don't, shouldn't expect full equality, he said. Haetzi added that minorities openly opposed to Israel should "leave and go to the Arab state that already exists in the eastern part of Eretz Yisrael," namely Jordan.

Shmuel Toledano, a former Arab affairs advisor to the prime minister, said that the issue of granting equal rights and benefits to Israeli Arabs should not be tied to the question of national or army service. Other Western countries do not grant voting and welfare rights only to those who have served in the army, he noted.

Toledano stressed that the state would find it logistically and financially impossible to fund a decent programme supporting some 35,000 Arab youths at a time in a three-year term of national service. Toledano said that Moshe Arens, during his term as minister in charge of minority affairs, had examined various proposals for national service and come to similar conclusions.

Finding places for those youths to serve in Jewish cities and towns would create "social problems," said Toledano. And the government simply wouldn't have the money to spend on setting up new volunteer programmes in Arab towns.

A national service programme would also create expectations of equality among the Arab population

that wouldn't necessarily be fulfilled, said Toledano, thereby generating bitterness.

"Thousands of Arabs (who completed national service) would go to government offices, banks, etc. looking for work. And there wouldn't be places."

"Druse already find that the 'doors are closed' even though they serve." The debate over national service, which has resurfaced recently in the form of Knesset proposals sponsored by the Tehiya Party, is only an excuse for not granting Israel's minorities full equality, added Asbah.

"Are the Druse equal? No," Asbah said. "I have twice the budget and better services and more land in Jat than in Asfuriya, even though everyone in that town is a veteran. Their service doesn't change their national status. They remain Druse, Arabs."

The money for such a programme doesn't exist, he said. He noted that Arab villages already suffer from a lack of money for planning, basic municipal services, education and vocational training.

In the absence of equality, Arab Israelis doing national service would simply become the menial labourers of the IDF, exploited in the same ways in which they are in the civil economy, said Asbah.

Haetzi argued that the lack of equality between Jews and minorities is no reason to sidestep the issue of equal obligations. "Today after 40 years you have to try to break the cycle of hate and discrimination," he said.

Instituting the draft for Arab Israelis would give them "an honest choice" about participating in the national life of the country, he said. Discrimination of any kind against those willing to serve should be made a criminal offense, he said.

Hakheil ceremony

Revival of an ancient tradition

By GREER FAY CASHMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The biblical assembly of the whole people, "men, women and children and the stranger within thy gates," is to be revived as one of the central events in Israel's 40th anniversary celebrations, on October 12 at the Western Wall.

The Hakheil ceremony outlined in the Book of Deuteronomy has not been held for 1917 years other than in strictly religious circles. In biblical times the people assembled every seven years at the conclusion of the *shmita* year during which the fields had lain fallow. The assembly took place during the Feast of Tabernacles (Sukkot), when multitudes of pilgrims gathered in the Temple in Jerusalem to hear the king read from the Torah.

The chief rabbis of Israel, Avraham Shapira and Mordechai Eliahu, have ruled that in the absence of a king, the honour of the Torah reading will be given to the president of the state.

The organizers expect more than 300,000 people to attend, they told a news conference in Jerusalem yesterday. Professor Hillel Weiss, chairman of the Tel Aviv-based Hakheil Pilgrimage Association, said that it will symbolize the unity of the Jewish people, who will come "regardless of religious or secular classification."

Hakheil, which has been widely publicized in all the Jewish communities abroad, is a joint effort of the Israel Information Centre, the Chief Rabbinate, the Ministry for Religious Affairs, the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Tourism and the Torah Education Department of the Jewish Agency.

Strike a 'godsend' for women preparing for holiday

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Helping working women with holiday preparations was surely not one of the considerations which prompted the Clerks Union to call its strike when it did, but some of the union's women members are grateful for the unanticipated "vacation."

"I always start thinking about holiday preparations weeks in advance," said Shoshana, who works as a clerk in the Tel Aviv municipality, "but all I do is say 'oy' and get tired from thinking and worrying about all the work. The actual work always gets left until the last minute. For me, the strike was a godsend."

Aside from the pressure which leaving everything until the last minute entails, she is sure it also makes holiday preparations more expensive. "Any merchant who can raise his prices before the holiday will do so. Of course, there are some perishables you can't buy in advance, but there are some things you probably could get cheaper if you bought them six weeks in advance and put them in the freezer."

She hates the outdoor market and buys everything at the nearest supermarket, even if it is more expensive. "I don't even keep track of the cost. After all, I'm not buying frivolous things. I'm buying the traditional foods we always eat on the holiday. Maybe I'll have to skimp on something else when the bills for the holiday shopping come in, but I'll worry about that when the time comes."

Esther, a cleaning woman, who has to do her own cleaning and cooking for the holiday after doing the same for her employers, said she has no choice but to buy at the outdoor market and count every shekel. "But we can't go without apples and honey, fish and other traditional foods. After all, it is a new year."

For some women there are problems of holiday preparations which go beyond finding time to do the shopping, cleaning or cooking, and finding the money to pay holiday expenses.

"Feminists will kill me for saying this," Alya, a widow said, "but a holiday without a man in the house just isn't a traditional holiday. For a woman to make *kiddush* is a little funny, or maybe sad."

Herut now offers 'supermarket' of views on Mideast

ANALYSIS/Benny Morris

The real importance of Herut Central Committee member Moshe Amirav's recent contacts with PLO-linked West Bank leaders lies not so much in the degree of mooted prime ministerial involvement or awareness as in what the episode tells us about the nature of the present-day Herut party.

Gone is the one-voice, one-track party of Menachem Begin's heyday, the party where a uniform dogma ruled on every issue and dissidents were summarily drummed out of the ranks. The monolithic party, in which argument over defence and foreign policy was taboo (except in the unique controversy in 1978 over the Camp David accords), is a thing of the past. Herut, in the words of one knowledgeable observer, has become a veritable "supermarket," in which a broad range of views about and solutions for the Middle East problem coexist and vie for dominance.

Herut and the Labour Alignment, in this sense, have switched places. In the past, Labour was traditionally dissent by internal discord, debate and dissent concerning a whole range of issues—settlements in the territories, negotiating with the PLO, unilateral withdrawal from the West Bank, etc.

The ideological-political divisions were compounded by a continuous struggle for the leadership between successive pairs or groups of contenders (not always conforming with the ideological battlelines). Today, Labour presents a solid, riftless face. Its leaders uniformly support Peres, an international conference and the somewhat vague proposals for a functional, interim arrangement for the territories with the possibility of a final solution based on territorial compromise.

Herut, on the other hand, is riven by schism and faction, not only with regard to the possible leadership of the party (the camps mustering around the banners of Yitzhak Shamir, Ariel Sharon, David Levy and Moshe Arens), but also with regard to the main issues of the day—relations with the Arab world and the Palestinians, solutions to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the problem of the territories.

At the moment, one can discern four or five distinct "camps" in Herut with varying, and even, contradictory approaches to solving the Middle East problem.

• Around Deputy Defence Minister Michael Dekel have congregated a group of party MKs and stalwarts who openly advocate a "transfer" solution to the Palestinian question. Aware of the demographic problem, Dekel and his colleagues believe that the West Bank and the Gaza Strip can be Judaized by a combination of increased settlement and massive "transfer" of the existing Arab population across the Jordan, beginning with the inhabitants of the territories.

Essentially, Shamir believes in sitting tight, until something turns up. "Shamir, indeed, walks around in the [Herut] supermarket more like a client than the owner," said one knowledgeable observer recently.

The arguments between the advocates of these various outlooks are neither loud nor, generally, public. But they are nonetheless real, and this condition in Herut constitutes one of the major political changes—and perhaps advances—that have occurred in the country during the decade of Herut dominance.

Veteran Soviet olim seek to prevent new 'dropouts'

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of veteran Soviet immigrants, concerned that the recent easing of immigration restrictions may increase the flow of "dropouts" to the West, appealed yesterday to their brethren in the Soviet Union to set their sights on Israel, if and when they are allowed to leave.

The veteran olim were particularly concerned that even Soviet Jews with a strong Jewish identity were wavering in their determination to come to Israel.

The group, acting under the auspices of the Public Council for Soviet Jewry, yesterday released to the press a letter that is now circulating among Jewish activists in the Soviet Union. They also played tape recordings of telephoned appeals by three prominent activists, calling on potential Soviet immigrants not to forsake the Jewish homeland for the material attractions of the West.

The three were Yosef Begun and Viktor Brailovsky, who have recently been given permission to leave for Israel, and long-time refusenik Alexander Lerner, whose daughter Sonia Lerner-Levin was one of those who signed the letter. Other signatories include Prof. Michael Sand, Dr. Michael Agursky, Prof. Yirmiyahu Branover, and Yuli Edelstein, a former Prisoner of Zion who recently arrived in Israel.

The letter was addressed to those Soviet Jews seeking to leave who are "proud of their Judaism, but who have not yet decided where to go, or have decided not to come here."

The letter stressed that "Israel is the only country that truly needs you, and which you really need. All the difficulties of life here are insignificant in comparison to the feeling that this is your home, the country of your people and not a country where you remain a national minority."

Sand noted that the letter was addressed to those with a strong Jewish identity who are hesitating about where to go, and not to those who are only nominally Jewish. He said that one of the factors that influenced the timing of the appeal was the slight increase in emigration this year and the possibility that even more Jews may be allowed to leave in the near future.

Other members of the group said that another cause for concern was the recent change in emigration rules allowing Soviet Jews to be directly reunited with family members in the West. This would remove the present need for them to leave with an exit visa for Israel.

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Bank robbers make do with charity boxes

TEL AVIV.—Frustrated bank robbers had to make do with NIS100 they found in charity boxes after they entered the Leumi Bank branch at 143 Rehov Brodetsky in Ramat Aviv over the weekend.

The robbers got into the building after climbing on the roof and removing some shingles, but they were unable to penetrate into the room where the "big" money was kept. Disappointed, they scooped up the charity boxes. (Tum)

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Jumblatt trades militiamen for aid from Gaddafi

Diana Abdallah

AIN-ZHALTA, Lebanon.— Lebanon's Druse Chief Walid Jumblatt admitted getting financial and military aid from Libya when he said farewell on Sunday to leftist militiamen recruited for the front-line in Chad.

"In the name of Arabism and Islam, we head today to fight with our comrades and people in Libya under the leadership of Muammar Gaddafi for the unification of the national Arab stand," Jumblatt told 1,000 veteran fighters in Ain-Zhalta, a Druse mountain town 25 km. northeast of Beirut.

Jumblatt, wearing blue jeans and a black leather jacket, was cheered by the militiamen at a barracks surrounded by pines and decked with the red flag of his Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

The gunmen, 800 Druse and 200 from the Lebanese Communist Party, including doctors, dentists and technicians, have been recruited by Libya to fight Chad under the command of Jamal Hamad, an officer in Jumblatt's "popular army," the military wing of the PSP.

Asked whether he would receive aid for sending his men to Libya to fight, Jumblatt answered, "Yes, yes, yes. It is no secret Libya offers us financial and military help."

The farewell was attended by a four-man Libyan delegation headed by Youssef al-Dabri, Gaddafi's special representative and head of the Office for Fighting Imperialism and Zionism.

Libya and Chad have been fighting over the disputed border strip of Aouzou, a desert region rich in minerals. France has troops and aircraft in southern Chad.

Jumblatt said his fighters were "the disciples of Sultan Bacha al-Attrache," the Druse leader who led an insurrection against French troops in Syria in 1925, and of "the progressive Arab and Moslem men who fought France and colonialism in the Druse hills and in Lebanon, and who will fight them in the Tibesti Mountains" of northern Chad.

"It is not war with France, but I think Tibesti has been more-or-less recognized as an integral part of Libya," he said.

Hamad, a tall dark-haired fighter in his 30s, said 157 men would leave for Libya via Damascus on Monday aboard a Libyan aircraft. He expected all recruits to be in Libya in four days.

"We are coming, Muammar, give us the Kalashnikov," chanted the recruits, veterans of Lebanon's 12-year civil war. They wore Soviet-supplied light green fatigues and wide brimmed hats and were not armed.

Diplomats say Lebanon's economic ills have hit Jumblatt's followers hard and that the PSP needs foreign currency to maintain its stronghold in the Shouf mountains.

Moslem militia sources say an officer will be paid \$1,000 a month to fight for Libya, a sergeant \$800 and a soldier \$600.

Some recruits said they were going to fight in Libya to show solidarity with fellow Arabs. Others said they needed the money. A few just shrugged. "I don't know why I'm going to Libya or why Libya is fighting Chad but I am fed up with life in Lebanon," one said.

"We have become war addicts," said another.

Jumblatt has about 5,000 men under arms, but analysts say he could mobilize twice that number if he need arose. The departure of 1,000 would not affect his strength significantly.

Jumblatt said agreement to send the Druse and Communists to Libya was made when he visited Tripoli last month.

"We will not go to the front line immediately. It will take us a month to get used to the weather and the desert and the fighting in desert conditions," Hamad said. "But after that, we can't wait to get to the front." The recruits will bring medical teams, cooks, a barber and tailor — but not weapons.

Hamad said there were plenty of weapons in Libya.

"We will probably come back to Lebanon with our own arms," he added.

As Jumblatt left the barracks, some recruits hugged their relatives and voiced fears that they might not return alive.

"Death is the same everywhere, but I'm afraid we might be coming back in boxes," one fighter said.

Also this week in Lebanon, a journalist from Beirut's pro-Syrian *Ash-Sharq* newspaper was shot and seriously wounded in Moslem West Beirut, a newspaper spokesman said.

He said Ahmed Musawi, 27, was returning home Saturday in Beirut from the Shi'ite southern suburbs from the daily's offices when a gunman pumped three bullets into his thigh and arm.

Musawi, the third Lebanese journalist to be attacked in West Beirut within a week, was in satisfactory condition, the spokesman said. On Friday, a sub-editor at the independent *an-Nahar* newspaper, Elie Maalouf, 35, was shot and badly injured. Police said the attack might have been linked to his position in the Syrian Nationalist Social Party (SNSP).



Lebanese Druse leader Walid Jumblatt (right) addresses a group of his militiamen in Ain Zhalta before their departure to aid Libyan forces in Chad. (AFP telephoto)

Austria haunted by upcoming marking of anschluss 'jubilee'

Michael Wise

VIENNA.— Austria, still reeling from the controversy surrounding President Kurt Waldheim, faces the uncomfortable task of marking the 50th anniversary of Nazi Germany's takeover of the country.

Although the anniversary of the 1938 *anschluss*, or annexation, is six months away, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and a special team have begun preparing for what is likely to be the most awkward public observance in their post-war history.

One newspaper editorial spoke of a country "transfixed by the calendar."

Under discussion are proposals to offer citizenship to 5,000 Soviet Jewish emigrants who have settled in Vienna, state funding for renovation of the city's sole surviving synagogue, and an unspecified reconciliation gesture to thousands of Jews and others who fled in 1938 to avoid persecution.

Foreign Ministry Secretary General Thomas Klestil warned a recent annual meeting of Austrian diplomats:

"Everything that we do now will be much more critically observed because it is burdened by the suspicion that we're only doing this because we have to and because we want to improve our image."

Austria's reputation has been badly damaged by charges from the World Jewish Congress that Waldheim was involved in war crimes while serving in the German army during World War II.

The June 1986 election of Waldheim, who defies the charges, has led to a growing debate about the

degree of support the Nazis enjoyed among Austrians. Austrian schools teach that the country was the first victim of Adolf Hitler's expansionism.

Austrian Nazis staged a failed coup attempt in 1934, killing then chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, who had dissolved Parliament and led an Austrian fascist government opposed to German national socialist plans for union with Germany.

Dollfuss's successor, Kurt von Schuschnigg, came under increasing pressure from Hitler in the years thereafter and was unable to hold a planned plebiscite on Austrian independence.

Germany demanded and obtained Schuschnigg's resignation on March 11, 1938. Hitler and his army then marched into Austria.

When he arrived in Vienna on March 15, Hitler was hailed by a quarter of a million jubilant Austrians gathered in the Heidenplatz, the esplanade fronting the former imperial palace.

Memories of the rally haunt many Austrians to this day.

Peter Marboe, who managed Waldheim's presidential campaign, has suggested a mass democratic rally in the Heidenplatz on the anniversary as a way of demonstrating that Austria is a different place from what it was half a century ago.

But Vranitzky, pledging to avoid anniversary "jubilees," rejected the idea because he said it could

revive negative impressions abroad.

Ambassador Johann Plattner, head of the Foreign Ministry's western affairs section, told the recent diplomatic meeting he believed the anniversary was a chance to come to terms with the more unpleasant side of Austria's role in World War II.

"I believe the success or failure of the memorial year 1988 depends on if we at last have the courage to speak about that which we have actually repressed," he said. "We must pose the correct questions ... Why did so many people sympathize with Hitler?"

The government is unlikely to avoid embarrassment over unresolved Austrian attitudes towards the national past.

Already, right-wing Freedom Party chairman Joerg Haider has referred in a television interview to the upcoming "jubilee celebration," before correcting himself and using the more circumspect term "commemoration day."

Haider says of Austria's war veterans: If they had been under the victors, today they would be celebrated as heroes.

Both the Socialist Chancellor and People's Party Foreign Minister Alois Mock believe that Austria should have staged armed resistance against the *anschluss*.

According to a new Gallup poll, only five per cent of Austrians now say they believe they would have taken part in such a fight, 50 per cent would have acquiesced in the *anschluss* and 21 per cent say they would have greeted it. (Reuter)

Long march of warlord's man to Portland Place

Jonathan Mirsky

JI CHAOZHU, China's new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Britain, has what the Party used to call "a black class background." The son of a high official for a Twenties' warlord, he was educated at exclusive New York schools and at Harvard, where he worked in the cafeteria of that centre of capitalist ideology, the Business School.

But even the most ardent Red Guards, 20 years ago, could not overlook his service as chief interpreter to both Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai.

Last week Ji had his first chat with Mrs. Thatcher. It has been a long march for the boy born in 1929 into what he calls "the bureaucratic landlord class" and whose father was Education Minister to Yen Xishan, one of the mightiest warlords of the Twenties. Sitting now in Portland Place, London, in his neatly-cut lounge suit and fashionable shoes, wearing a ring ornamented with a glittering "J" and speaking virtually unaccented American-English, the ambassador recalled a career spanning the entire history of the People's Republic, where for years he was, as he says, "always at the side of Chou."

What is striking about Ji's life is that, despite coming from what the Party until recently called a "black background," meaning from the ruling classes of the pre-Communist era, he was able to swim through the maelstrom of inner-Party struggle, bloodshed and killing, and remain unwaveringly loyal. "Only the Party," Ji insists, in full knowledge of the mistakes and tragedies of the last 35 years, "can achieve cohesion and prevent bad things from happening again."

In 1939, when he was nine, in order to escape the Japanese, Ji was taken to the United States by his half-brother, the eminent economist, Ji Chaoqing.

Coming from a rich provincial family, and plunged into the slums of New York's lower East Side, the young Ji was shocked by American poverty. Supported by scholarships he entered two of the city's best progressive schools, where he was "definitely a Lefty."

Then came two undergraduate years studying chemistry at Harvard. A passionate patriot, Ji left the US with 2,000 fellow Chinese students

to fight in the Korean war. In 1952, after 18 months at Peking's elite Qinghua University, completing his chemistry degree, Ji was sent for two years to the armistice negotiations at Panmunjom, as a stenographer and English typist, where his shorthand was "good enough to take down the curses the Americans were throwing at us."

As his rusty Chinese improved, and his fluent English singled him out, Ji came to the attention of Chou, whose own English, French, Japanese and Russian were good enough to catch out sloppy interpreters. Ji recalls vividly his first State banquet for a foreign envoy where, in the presence of China's leaders, he botched the English version of a Chou toast and was instantly "sent from the first to the 50th table, I could have crept through a crack in the floor."

But Chou retained the young man he called "Little Ji," and eventually, as China's top English interpreter, he accompanied Chou to China's key international negotiations, including the 1954 Indochina conference at Geneva, where US Secretary of State Foster Dulles refused to shake Chou's hand.

"Chou was supremely charismatic," Ji remembers. "You noticed it when he entered a room. He was a real gentleman, too. A Communist can be one, too, you know, although not a bourgeois gentleman."

Like most Chinese, when millions of peasants were starving to death in the "three terrible years," 1959-1961, following the Great Leap, Ji assumed that it was the men around Mao, not the Chairman himself, who had failed.

"I didn't really begin to feel any doubts until the Cultural Revolution." Even when senior revolutionaries like Liu Shao Chi and Deng Xiaoping were purged, Ji strove to understand. "It all seemed legal, you see, according to Party procedures. I tried to convince myself that Liu and Deng were no good. But what began to worry me about Chairman Mao was how he encouraged the violence of the Red Guards."

But if anything "good" came from the terrible decade, 1966-1977, Ji says, it was that "never again will we blindly follow a leader, never again permit a cult of the individual." (London Observer Service)

The CIA's search for 'the best and the brightest'

Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON.— A university student who wanted to be a spy arrived as instructed at an inconspicuous office building in the Washington suburb of Rosslyn, Virginia, and boarded a blue shuttle bus.

He was driven to Central Intelligence Agency headquarters in nearby Langley, Virginia, and put through a battery of tests including a long lie-detector session.

Then came a talk with a real CIA spy, who described the tribulations of living a secret life.

"He said it's fearful walking the back alleys at night, it's lonely and dangerous — and your wife won't like it," the student, who asked to remain anonymous, told Reuters.

This applicant — who did not get the job — was one of thousands who have heard this type of message in recent years as the spy agency has pressed a university recruitment drive.

As any business firm might do, it has run full-page newspaper advertisements, sent recruiters to campus job fairs and drawn what one official called a flood of applicants.

This summer the agency also initiated an annual eight-week session for 30 would-be spies who have finished their junior year in college, CIA officials said. The students, specially cleared and sworn to secrecy, get intense classroom instruction in "writing, observation ... and clandestine operations," according to a CIA brochure.

In addition, the CIA has long had internships for graduate students and prospective intelligence analysts. Their entire final year is paid if they agree to spend 18 months with the CIA.

"We want the best and the brightest," a CIA official said.

Applications are encouraged in glossy pamphlets.

One has a section on "intelligence collection, the human element" and

tells the prospective recruit: "the directorate of operations ... is a secret service with its own specialized way of recruiting and maintaining networks of human agents — some might call them spies. Courage — physical, intellectual, and moral — is a common trait."

CIA agents operate in a "diverse and exciting working environment," the pamphlet says.

Successful applicants are summoned to Washington several times for interviews including scrutiny by psychologists.

Sexual conduct, drug and alcohol use and contacts with foreigners are all probed. Many applicants are rejected.

The recruitment drive has sparked some protest by CIA critics including ex-president Jimmy Carter's daughter, Amy.

These critics condemn the agency as evil. They cite congressional reports that it recruited the Mafia to murder Cuba's Fidel Castro in the 1960s and oversaw the Vietnam war Phoenix Programme in which thousands of communists were killed.

"What if the Mafia, the Ku Klux Klan or the KGB (Soviet intelligence) wanted a chance to recruit students?" *Washington Post* columnist Colman McCarthy, a harsh CIA critic, wrote.

CIA recruiter William Welch said the agency had unfairly become a lightning rod for critics of U.S. foreign policies.

"Lots of people think we kill people. Even my own mother (thinks that)," said another CIA man, shaking his head.

The one-time applicant interviewed by Reuters said he was told the CIA was no assassination bureau.

"They actively discourage thrill-seekers who have seen too many James Bond movies, people who can get you into trouble," said re-

tired CIA official Harold Bean.

The former applicant said he had expected to see elegant men in well-tailored suits at CIA headquarters but instead met agents who were casually-dressed and ordinary-looking.

"(One) spook's tie didn't go with his shirt, which didn't go with his polyester suit," he said. "He had a long mop of floppy hair and looked like he should be working in a shoe store — not what I'd expected at all." Drabness can be an advantage in spying.

Ex-CIA director William Colby wrote in his memoirs: "The perfect operator is the traditional grey man, so inconspicuous he can never catch

the waiter's eye in a restaurant." Those who have applied for spy jobs say the CIA is seeking people who can win the trust of possible informants, at times betray that trust, and identify and exploit weaknesses.

Asked to comment, Bean said: "That's overstated. They're looking for people highly skilled in interpersonal relationships, not exploiters." (Reuter)

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TODAY

Faulty advice for young mothers

Jacob Wilczek

AS A VETERAN pediatrician concerned with the well-being of infants, I object to what in my opinion is the faulty advice on feeding that young mothers receive at Tipat Halav (well baby) clinics: namely, the early introduction (as soon after birth as three months) of meat into the infant's diet.

Not only is meat superfluous, but as it is rich in saturated fats and cholesterol, it endangers the baby's health, poses risks later in life and forces poor families into unnecessary expense.

Officials at the Ministry of Health are responsible for this misleading advice because of the information on child nutrition that they have published in pamphlets used in these clinics and in nursing schools. The last such pamphlet, originally printed in 1981 and reissued in 1983, was found to contain information considered inaccurate by the Israel Pediatric Association.

A blueprint for a new pamphlet was "put on hold" by Prof. Dan Michaeli, while he served as director-general of the Health Ministry, after he received a negative evaluation of it by Prof. J. Rotem, a prominent pediatrician.

Nonetheless, Tipat Halav nurses continue to offer mothers discredited advice such as suggesting that they give their babies a daily iron supplement - even if no blood test is carried out to determine whether it is indeed necessary - and that they add cornflour to Materna, the milk formula that is supposedly identical to mother's milk. This begs the question: Why not add cornflour to mother's milk, by introducing it directly into the breast?

The Health Ministry issued another erroneous message to the public during one of the recent heat waves when it warned that the elderly, infants and children should drink as much as possible.

OPINION

For years the ministry has been drawing the attention of parents to the problem of dehydration during the hot summer months, warning that infants and small children are particularly vulnerable. The ministry recommends that children should drink between two and three litres of liquids daily (8-12 glasses), and suggests that parents should keep a close watch on their children's toilet habits because failure to urinate at least three or four times a day could be an indication that the child has not drunk enough.

This advice is contrary to the views of pediatricians all over the world. Even in hot climates, studies have shown, infants fed by nutritious breast milk have no need for any additional liquids.

In our country, the adage "plenty to drink" is an obsession that starts in the cradle. On the discharge sheet each mother receives upon leaving the maternity ward, it is often recommended that the nursing infant be given water in addition to mother's milk or its substitutes. The advice is reinforced by Tipat Halav nurses who urge mothers to give their children plenty of water, even in winter.

A bottle of water is always at hand for infants, whether breastfed or on a balanced cow's milk formula, despite the fact that in both cases the infant's fluid requirements are fulfilled.

Giving an infant too much water may result in the mother producing less milk or even drying up completely. No wonder, as recent research has shown, that the percentage of breastfed babies in Israel is among the lowest in the world.

Exaggerated drinking hinders digestion by diluting gastric juices. Furthermore, it causes abundant perspiration which may produce prickly heat rash, spoils the appetite, may provoke diarrhea and puts an unnecessary strain on the heart and kidneys.

One study, which appeared in the *Journal of Pediatrics* in 1974, reported that two infants, aged four and 14 months, suffered from high blood pressure, lowered body heat and neurological symptoms due to liquid pressure on the brain as a result of excess water intake. According to the study's author, Dr. S. Nikman, all the symptoms were caused by the inability of the young kidneys to eliminate the superfluity of water.

Not only are infants endangered by overconsumption of liquids; older people may suffer from the practice as well. The Health Ministry suggests that they drink as much as possible, although an excess of liquids may exacerbate the hypertension from which many of the elderly suffer. Their doctors, in fact, often prescribe diuretics to eliminate excess water as a way of lowering their blood pressure.

If those organizations involved in the promoting the health of infants and the elderly are made aware of the possible dangers of consuming too much liquid - even in hot weather - they might be able to lobby the health authorities and convince them to revise their guidelines.



Don't leave them alone

Leo Davids investigates the phenomenon of 'lone-parent' families and their status within the Jewish community.

AN INCREASINGLY common type of Jewish household today is the lone-parent family, which was almost unheard of a generation ago. And Jewish communal leaders must find realistic strategies for dealing with the problem. Here we shall look at the rising number of Jewish lone-parent families in Canada in the period 1971-81, but this is unquestionably parallel to the situation in the U.S.

One-parent families generally occur by the loss of one spouse from the family-headed couple; the percentage of lone-parent families headed by a single (never-married) person is rather low. In 1971, about 7% of all Canadian one-parent families had a man or woman who had never been married as the family head, while this category rose to almost 10% in 1981. Among Jews, as we shall see, such cases are quite rare.

Widowed lone parents, who used to be the overwhelming majority of all one-parent cases, were about 33% of Canada's lone parents in 1981. In recent years, widowhood has become less and less important as a cause of lone-parent situations, with divorce and separation now the "biggies."

While the overall Canadian population rose by almost 13% in the decade we are considering, the Jewish (by religion) population went from 276,000 to 296,400 in that period, an increase of only 7.4%. As we know from other evidence, Jewish population growth in Canada is smaller than that of the general population, so that Jews are indeed becoming a smaller proportion of the Canadian population. Jews were 1.26% of all Canadians in 1971, vs. 1.22% in 1981. We therefore may expect to find that the growth in lone-parent families was greater for Canada as a whole than among Jews, and that was actually the case.

The number of one-parent families whose head reported Jewish religion in 1971 was 5,550, or 1.8% of all Canadian lone-parent families. By 1981, the number had risen to 7,260, an increase of 31.0%, but the rela-

tive figure had dropped to 1.02% of all Canada's lone-parent families; the 10-year increase for all Canada was over 50%!

Another interesting fact is that one-parent families were a little over 11% of all Canadian families in 1981, as against not quite 9% of Canada's 83,765 Jewish families that year.

THE COMMUNAL SIGNIFICANCE of Jewish lone-parent families is recurrently discussed in Jewish circles. Denial of the growing problem is not tenable; Jewish leaders have to find realistic strategies for dealing with these facts.

Looking to the future, therefore, the essential challenge is to face the lone-parent reality in ways that will keep these children within the organized, active Jewish population - rather than letting most such children fade out of the community.

Since synagogues, Jewish community centres and day schools in North America are generally operated on a "pay as you go" (fee for service) basis, and since so much in traditional Jewish institutions is couple-oriented, the retention of these father-absent Jewish children is a difficult task indeed.

Perhaps the first - but not easiest - steps are psychological: Jewish lone parents should be welcomed by all communal agencies and facilities, quietly assured that they are first-class Jews - not "welfare cases" - and that their children will not face discrimination. The literature indicates that much of the trouble and stress linked to one-parent situations is due - aside from low-income factors - to the negative attitudes of others. We must work on these attitudes to minimize the damage they inflict.

Next come the financial arrangements, carefully balanced between discouragingly high rates and de-meaning free admission. Rabbis and administrators must bear in mind the goal of this game: to keep these families fully integrated with the community, regardless of the parents' marital vicissitudes or fiscal

limitations. Others will be called upon to make good the shortfall.

THIS INCLUSION POLICY will not come cheap - some communities will find themselves "carrying" many such children. If the number of such cases is small, we should act out of a sense of justice and compassion; if it turns out that there are many such situations, we have to retain these children also because we need them.

Another large area of communal response to the lone-parent reality is providing or facilitating new, Jewishly-positive social contacts to replace or repair some of the interpersonal losses that accompany marriage dissolution. These can be aimed at the adults, taking forms such as Jewish "Parents without Partners" groups, or group therapy programmes, or an organized dating/matching service. Alternatively, one may try to serve the affected children by providing mutual support groups. "Big Brothers" or "Sisters," or a "foster grandparents" programme.

None of this, however, is to be taken as an affirmation or celebration of single parenthood. Let's be clear on one idea: generally, two parents are better. (There is quite a difference between wholeheartedly embracing an "alternative lifestyle," and constructively accepting people who, at present, are in it.)

In all cases, the Jewish community will be seen as relevant if it provides solid help in the hour of need; if they only find friends elsewhere, however, Jewish one-parent families will turn away from the Jewish community. Again, conscientiously serving these people, who are forced to reorganize their lives, is not only a matter of righteous duty for the Jewish community and its agencies, but is also an investment in the future.

Abridged from the writer's full essay, "The Jewish Lone-Parent Family in Canada," which is to appear soon in a book being edited for Canadian Jewish Congress. Rabbi Davids is associate professor of sociology at York University, Atkinson College, in Downsview, Ontario.

New weapon in war against cholesterol

HOPE FOR high-cholesterol sufferers - albeit only a small percentage of them - has come in the form of a new drug that has just been approved for use by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The drug prevents the synthesis of the fat in the liver and in other cells that produce cholesterol.

Prof. Eliezer Kaplinsky, director of the cardiology department at Meir Hospital in Kfar Saba and chairman of the national executive of the Heart-to-Heart organization, says that FDA approval is an important medical achievement and will be a "breakthrough" for the treatment of the small number of patients who have a very high cholesterol level of over 350 milligrams.

"We are just at the beginning, and if the drug - Lovastatin - is proved to have no serious side effects, it will have a great potential," Kaplinsky said. The drug is not yet available in Israel, but the fact that the FDA has approved it will increase the likelihood that it will be permitted here. In all cases of very high cholesterol levels, doctors first try to reduce the fat in the blood vessels by prescribing a special diet. If this does not succeed, drugs are used.

In the past five years, Lovastatin has been run through clinical trials, and the results have been presented at international cardiology conferences. While Kaplinsky does not want to arouse false hopes among heart disease patients, he was pleased with the FDA approval.

WOMEN WHO underwent an ultrasound test during early pregnancy at Soroka Hospital in Beersheba and were told the sex of the baby were upset when - in the delivery room - they gave birth to a baby of the other sex.

The hospital management commented that whoever informed the mothers of the sex of the baby was contravening standing orders. The ultrasound test is performed to determine whether the fetus is devel-



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

oping normally, and in most cases, the sex of the fetus can be determined, but this prediction is accurate only in the final months of pregnancy. In the early months, about 40 per cent of the guesses are wrong, while from the 23rd week to the end of pregnancy, the error rate falls to five per cent.

Most of the women who complained had daughters at home, and had been told that they were to give birth to a son.

THE ISRAEL Cancer Society has again organized a vacation for young cancer patients and their families, following the success of a similar event last year.

About 100 families, comprising 400 persons, will this month spend a few days at the Kupat Holim Clalit rest home in Shavei Zion near Nahariya. The children and their families will take part in games, tours and entertainment programmes, with assistance from the Tel Aviv Municipality and the voluntary organization "Haim." The experience is aimed at lessening the tensions created by the day-to-day struggle with the disease.

DESPITE POLITICAL troubles in the Philippines, a Jewish women's group in that country has decided to "adopt" Israel's Yad Sarah, the organization that supplies medical equipment, emergency beepers and clean laundry to the chronically ill.

At a recent ceremony, the wife of the Israeli ambassador to Manila, Aliza Gavish, presented a first cheque to the chairman of Yad Sarah, Uri Lupoliansky.

KODAK. The camera and film company, has branched out to produce a series of test kits to detect the Aids antibody and various forms of cancer. It claims the kit is 100 per cent sensitive and 99.85 per cent accurate. The development was announced recently at the annual meeting of the International Congress of Clinical Chemistry at the Hague in the Netherlands.

The antibody tests for Aids and for adult T-cell leukemia are waiting for approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. They were developed by Cellular Products of Buffalo, New York, and are being manufactured by Kodak in Rochester, New York.

Kodak says that the antibody tests are the first in a new family of diagnostic products from the giant company, which intends to establish a leadership position in this field of biotechnology. The tests are meant for blood banks, hospitals, public health laboratories and mobile test sites.

HLTV-1 is a newly identified retrovirus associated with adult T-cell leukemia. It is believed to be transmitted in a similar manner to that of the Aids virus, thus it is of increasing concern to blood banks. Until FDA approval is granted, the kits are available for research purposes only.

CORRECTIONS: Contrary to what was written in the "Stress and illness" article appearing on the *Today* page of Sept. 8, the anti-stress and relaxation clinic at Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem has not opened to date. On the *Today* page of Sept. 15, in the holiday recipes, the stuffing for the cornish hens should have called for 1/2 tsp. marjoram and not as printed.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

Husband and wife team guide firms to U.S. market

Making companies export quality

By DAVID ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Last year, Kama, Kibbutz Lohamei Hagatot's electronics plant, decided it would try to break into the American market for electronic capacitors — small electronic devices used to control the flow of electricity in such appliances as air conditioners. Kama had had several years of experience selling the devices in Israel and Western Europe. They offered an advanced model embedded in a plastic casing instead of the more traditional metal body housing the capacitor itself in oil. Getting into the huge and profitable American market seemed a natural and obvious step.

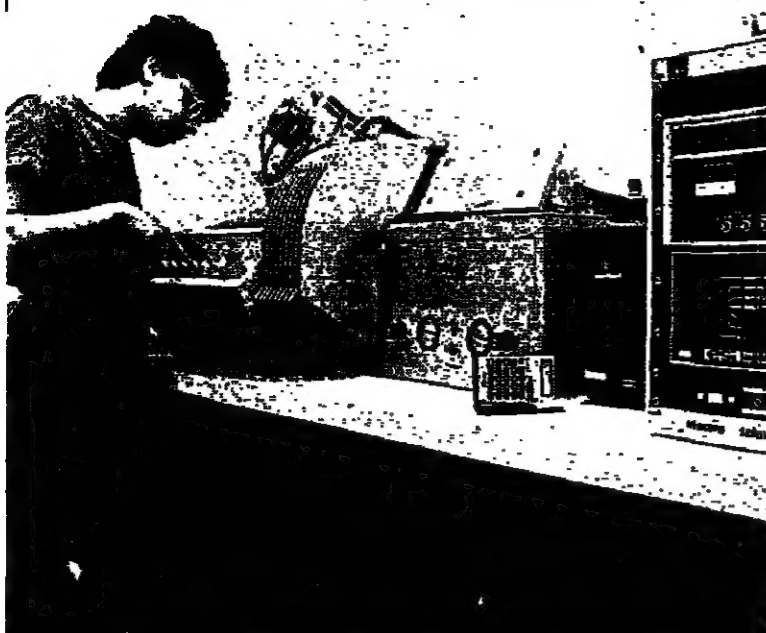
Instead of just taking the plunge as many Israeli companies do — only to find the waters unaccommodating — Kama turned to Joseph and Hadassah Grossman. The husband-and-wife team did an exhaustive examination of the American market for capacitors and came back with some good news and some bad news, both invaluable.

The good news was that the U.S. was on the verge of changing over from the traditional metal casing to plastic because it was cheaper and more reliable. The bad news: U.S. safety standards for the plastic devices were higher than Europe's, and Kama's capacitors wouldn't meet them. Moreover, some appliance manufacturers were balking at the prospect of changing over from metal to plastic, which would cost them money.

The Grossmans worked out a two-stage strategy for the market, one that Kama is implementing today. For the beginning, they recommended that Kama establish itself in the "after-market" — supplying metal-encased capacitors for replacement parts in old appliances. In the meantime, the company could develop a new design that would meet U.S. standards.

If both markets prove successful, says Hadassah Grossman, "we have the potential to do \$10m. worth of business."

In the more sophisticated business environments of the U.S., Japan, Western Europe, or even among the bigger Israeli corporations, that kind of market survey and the resulting solution isn't much of a novelty. Business schools have been churning out MBAs who devise this sort of thing for decades. But Israeli small- and medium-sized firms don't have the resources, experience or knowledge to mount a



EXPORT BOUND? — Sorting capacitors according to capacitance volume. (Mike Goldberg)

coordinated attack on such a huge target as the American market. The Grossmans have carved out their own market niche by providing these services for Israeli companies eyeing the U.S. consumer. They tailor their services for the small Israeli budget and take the time to hold the hands of their generally inexperienced clients.

"Small- and medium-sized companies in Israel do not comprehend the requirements of market research in the U.S.," Joseph Grossman explains, and his wife adds: "There is no such thing as marketing in Israel, they just sell." Moreover, many companies in Israel have operated in protected markets, where imports and domestic competition is restricted or banned outright. It's not the kind of environment to breed aggressive business executives. The U.S., by contrast, is expansive but cluttered with all sorts of competition, from local American concerns to huge foreign multi-nationals. Markets are more highly segmented, standards are different (and usually stiffer), distances greater, and the language and culture unfamiliar, just to name a few of the difficulties.

The Grossmans survey their client's potential market — and then offer a strategy for getting into it. If they conclude there is room for their client. This second stage usually includes introductions to suitable American partners who can act as distributors or full-fledged partners. Their work ranges from pouring over sales figures, to steering a

product through U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval (for which the Grossmans hire an outside expert), to dealing with cross-cultural misunderstandings.

"We understand each other's words, but not each other's meanings," Hadassah Grossman says, recalling how a contract with an American distributor was nearly lost because of the tone of a letter from an Israeli company, or "my Middle Eastern hump," as the author of the letter later called it. And the scale of products sometimes needs adjusting: An Israeli-made agricultural device wouldn't succeed in the U.S., the couple recalls, because it was designed for small Israeli farms rather than huge American operations. The solution was to alter the design.

Israeli business executives also have to be convinced of the need for marketing advice to begin with. The Grossmans estimate they spend 50 per cent of their time educating clients. In that respect, they find kibbutz industries like Kama more receptive to outside consultants than private industry.

Like most of their clients, the Grossmans operate on a small budget. In Jerusalem, they work out of their flat, and in the U.S., where they spend more than half the year, they work out of their old home in Wilmington, Delaware. They have a staff of one in Israel and find way to cut corners by, among other things, using a facsimile machine instead of

telephone: It's cheaper than a courier for sending documents and you don't waste money on telephone chit-chat.

The Grossmans try to find American partners who will bear the costs of promotion and marketing in the U.S. Lately, they have been convincing potential U.S. partners to make the trip to Israel, rather than having their Israeli clients travel to the U.S.

The couple doesn't charge commissions on sales generated through their marketing plans, but relies on straight fees. Clients are charged for one stage at a time, rather than at the beginning; if the feasibility plan yields a negative answer, for instance, the client isn't saddled with the bill for the sales programme that would have been developed if the feasibility study had proved positive.

"On the other hand, the Grossmans can end up staying with clients longer than they planned to because difficulties develop in the marketing plan. At Kama, the design changes needed to bring the kibbutz's capacitors up to U.S. standards took longer than anticipated; production problems developed which finally forced the company to bring in an American expert; and the U.S. changeover to plastic-casing was delayed. Today, however, Kama's prototype is awaiting Underwriters Laboratories' (UL) approval.

True to their business philosophy, the Grossmans explored the market in Israel and developed their business strategy before immigrating to Israel. Both had been in business in the U.S. — he in electronics marketing, she in accounting and management. They arrived in Israel seven years ago with a business plan and some experience in dealing with Israeli entrepreneurs, having bought their flat as a hole in the ground and supervising its construction.

Their background and enthusiasm was met with scepticism. An immigration emissary told them they were too old to go into business and would do better to stay in the States (although on second thought, he recommended they retire to Israel). At the Export Institute, they elicited the same kind of response. But after several months of knocking on doors, the kibbutz industries establishment was found to be receptive.

Today, the Grossmans say they have succeeded in their business plan of contributing to the economy and living in Israel. Well, almost. Business requires them to be in the U.S. more than half the year.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

Forward, march!

Today United Mizrahi Bank will hold the second weekly auction for its shekel/dollar forward contract. On the face of it, this kind of sophisticated stuff is of no interest to the average bank customer. In fact, it represents a tremendously important breakthrough, which will affect everyone in the country, whatever sort of business he or she does.

What's the big deal? By way of introduction, it may be said that the move toward sophisticated financial instruments, which is now beginning to take off, is the second stage of the wider financial revolution that began in the wake of the 1983 bank share collapse. In the first stage, a money market gradually came into existence, beginning with tapas and pakam accounts for the general public, and "jumbo" deposits for the major corporate and institutional customers.

In financial instruments we are between five and 15 years behind the countries that we do most of our financial business with.

The second stage began at the beginning of 1986, when retail banking began to be taken seriously in Israel. Consumer loans, credit cards and other services that have been taken for granted for years or decades in Western countries suddenly made their appearance here, and became very popular very quickly. Now, almost two years later, that revolution is mature; it has reached the point where it has to be institutionalized by the bank bureaucracies, and that is what is now happening at head office level. The visionaries will have to set their sights elsewhere.

Where to? The two most interesting areas of modern banking are technology applications and financial instruments. The former, however, are costly and are therefore coming gradually. Israeli banking can claim to be up with the leaders in many aspects of this side of their business. In financial instruments we are between five and 15 years behind the countries that we do most of our financial business with. That is a polite way of saying that we are barely on the map.

The single biggest hole in an economy as risk-prone as ours is the absence of what are known as risk-management instruments. These are financial transactions aimed at limiting or negating risks that occur in the normal course of business. The simplest form of risk instrument, for our purposes, is the forward contract now being marketed by Mizrahi.

This allows the customer to buy or sell dollars in three or six months' time, through a contract that expires on December 31 or March 31. The customer must propose his own price, by fixing a limit below which he will not sell his dollars or above which he will not buy them. The buyers and sellers come together, as it were, through Mizrahi's services, and a price is fixed through the bids and offers they have submitted. For instance, last week's auction fixed the December contract at around NIS 1.65 to the dollar and the March contract at NIS 1.70.

This means that someone, expecting to receive dollars in the future can sell them now and get shekels, if he is satisfied with the premium above the "spot" rate that the forward market offers (the spot rate is the current rate of exchange for immediate transactions). Someone who needs to buy dollars in the future can fix their cost

now by buying them through the forward market — if he thinks the premium makes it worth his while.

What determines the premium over the spot rate? The technical answer is supply and demand. If there are more buyers than sellers the premium will be high, and if the reverse it will be low. Many people think that this supply and demand is a function of expectations as to when and how much the next devaluation will be. This is incorrect, and the claims that Mizrahi's forward rate reflects such expectations are merely displays of ignorance.

Forward rates are determined by interest rate differentials. If shekel interest rates are higher than dollar ones, it is worth selling shekels and depositing them, instead of keeping funds in dollars. The greater the differential, the greater the premium of the forward rate over the spot will be. In a sophisticated market, devaluation expectations would be factored into the interest rate structure, and the premium would be based entirely on interest rate differentials.

In the Israeli context, however, interest rates are kept stiff by the Bank of Israel and its monetary policy, and do not necessarily reflect exchange rate differentials as they should. Therefore the forward market has to factor in a measure of devaluation expectations into its interest rate calculations. This sounds complicated and it certainly makes things less straightforward than a direct comparison of interest rates would warrant. But there is no other choice.

It can now be understood why the central bank opposed the idea of forwards when they were mooted two to three years ago — by the same David Blumberg of Mizrahi who has now won the reluctant approval of that backward square-jawed known as the Bank of Israel. The development of a genuine forward market would have forced a total realignment of monetary policy as it was in the Mandelbaum-Medina days. It can be argued in their defence that perhaps then the economy wasn't ready for a step forward of that nature. Today, there is a reluctant realization that the time has come, and monetary policy has already changed.

But many people, even senior ones, at the Bank of Israel seem not to have grasped that the kind of cash and asset management that sophisticated financial instruments will allow companies — and individuals as well, when they catch on — is a non-reversible step. This is not something that can be tried and then junked if it turns out not to suit someone. The only way it can be stopped is if it is killed in embryo, as it was in 1985, or in its very early stages.

The policy makers in the central bank now accept that they ought not to prevent the economy from reaping the benefits of efficiency and lower costs that financial instruments such as forwards can bring it. They are therefore reluctant to again veto progress for the sake of their own narrow concern with monetary policy. If they hesitate for a few more weeks, they will be faced with a choice of shaping themselves to a new reality or returning the economy to the dark ages. They can't bring themselves to do the latter, so they'll have to do the former, and drag themselves into modern times.

The job of the banks, and the other financial service companies sprouting up all over, will be to teach the public, both firms and households, to understand and then utilize the instruments they will soon be bringing to the market, so that everyone benefits. Customers would be well advised to make the effort to learn about them, because they are the biggest potential beneficiaries.

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ACROSS

- 1 If one doesn't enter it one's pulled through (6,4)
- 6 He has a quiet summer in France (4)
- 9 One way and another I'll stop (10)
- 10 Their quarters are combed for food (4)
- 13 Joins forces? (7)
- 15 Hose used on borders (6)
- 16 They play a supporting role in the studio (6)
- 17 He decides who will take part (7,8)
- 18 Consents, but will be a long time coming round again (6)

DOWN

- 20 The way people eat (6)
- 21 Church apologetic about witchcraft (7)
- 22 They may part with a smile (4)
- 25 The case for the prosecution? (10)
- 26 Let it be one sort of square in another (4)
- 27 A letter sent but forgotten about (7,3)

4 An exact report of the Three Blind Mice? (8,7)

- 5 Shaped like an orange, but able to change (6)
- 7 Simple, or merely neat perhaps (10)
- 8 Simple way in which the affluent live (4,6)
- 11 Shows we have to clarify our views (10)
- 12 Sign for a missing letter (10)
- 13 I've cut the tips for the salad (7)
- 14 Sausage and veal cooked in sauce (7)
- 19 Possibly score a hundred in football (6)
- 20 Where the batsman stands about in case (6)
- 23 Swimming pool with nothing under cover (4)
- 24 When the buzzer gets loud, complain (4)

Yesterday's Solution

SOUTH EYEOPENER
A B E A A A
A R E M I S C L E B G O
L R P H I C I
L E A D R O U N D H E A D
I N T E R C O N F L I C T
E C O N A G
E C L O S E F I G H T I N G
E M I T T I N G
C A U S E S O U T E R N
R L L E B E R
A N I M A T E B O I E R
V S I T A N E
P E T E R S H A M R I G I D

Yesterday's Quick Solution

ACROSS: 7 Havant, 8 Alight, 10 Avarice, 11 Cupid, 12 Tool, 13 Adore, 17 Dummy, 18 Veto, 22 Allot, 23 Nucleus, 24 Nature, 25 Crisis. DOWN: 1 Chianti, 2 Aviator, 3 Snail, 4 Picard, 5 Egypt, 6 Study, 9 Desdemona, 14 Mustard, 15 Release, 16 Possess, 19 Faint, 20 Sloth, 21 Score.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Fireplace
- 4 Antarctic explorer
- 10 Italian composer
- 11 Salt water
- 12 Creek
- 13 Comfort
- 15 Frank
- 17 Japanese capital
- 19 Free
- 22 Expunge
- 25 Bird's kidneys and liver
- 27 Adhesive
- 29 Weird
- 30 Isle of Man capital
- 31 God
- 32 Trivial

DOWN

- 2 Emulate
- 3 Author of "War and Peace"
- 5 Hut
- 6 Libyan capital
- 7 Shun
- 8 Bit
- 9 Cut
- 14 Responsibility
- 16 Harbour
- 18 Writer of "Look Back in Anger"
- 20 Roman god of the sea
- 21 Concur
- 23 Confidence
- 24 Thick
- 26 Build
- 28 Divide

Veiled criticism of monetary policy

IMF faults Bank of Israel

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

An implicit criticism of the way the Bank of Israel handled monetary developments during the last 12 months is contained in a survey of the Israeli economy prepared and released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) this week.

The IMF praised the achievements of Israel's economic policy since the introduction of the economic stabilization programme in July, and called for a further reduction in the tax burden and for the virtual abandonment of the cost-of-living allowance system in its present form.

The fund said it was necessary to narrow the scope of wage indexation as inflation abates. This would remove rigidities in the wage formation process, the survey contended. This means that the fund has effectively called for a reform of the cost-of-living allowance arrangements, by reducing or eliminating the indexation clauses in it.

The survey found that some of the major problems Israel had experienced until two years ago, such as high inflation and sizeable budget

deficits, had perceptibly eased by the stabilization programme. Moreover, the survey indicated that there were signs of structural change suggested by the fact that the business sector gross domestic product (GDP) had grown much faster than total GDP since 1985 and that employment in the business sector expanded, while the public sector stagnated.

But the survey contains veiled criticism of monetary developments in recent months. The survey states that in October 1986 the Bank of Israel raised interest rates slightly to signal the need to contain the rapid expansion of credit. However, the fund said, after a temporary slowdown credit growth accelerated again.

A new increase in interest rates last February had to be reversed in April, when inflation turned out to be lower than forecast by the central bank following January's 10 per cent devaluation of the shekel, the survey said. Bank credit continued expanding during these months, which fuelled a strong monetary expansion during the first months of the year.

The expansion was fuelled also by stepped-up foreign currency conversions by the private sector, which were attracted by the high interest rates set by the central bank.

The survey said that despite the favourable inflation performance, the stabilization programme achieved less impressive results with external funds. The current account surplus was \$1.1 billion in 1985 and \$1.6 b. in 1986, but this largely reflected temporary factors, like the American supplementary aid and the sharp fall in defence imports. The civilian deficit in goods and services increased despite the fall in fuel prices, the survey said.

The survey added that notwithstanding its remarkable achievements, the stabilization plan did not address some important structural problems. It said the rate of taxation, at half of the country's gross national product, and the share of government expenditure, at 66 per cent of GNP, remain among the highest in the world. It called for an extension of the tax reform, and for a reduction in the government's role in the economy.

Zim 1st-half profit up 6 times from 1986

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA — Zim Navigation Co. nailed a \$27.2 million net profit to its mast for the first half of 1987, figures released by the company yesterday showed.

It was a six fold improvement over the \$4.5 m. net for the first half of last year, "and exceeded our expectations," the Managing Director Matty Morgenstern told the press yesterday.

The company's income grew 16 per cent, or \$54.3 m. to \$392.9 m., during the period. The volume of cargo handled increased by 20 per cent, mainly on the international trade routes between foreign ports, which accounted for 56 per cent of the revenue.

Morgenstern announced that the company had reached a rescheduling agreement with the banks on its liabilities for the next two years, which are to be stretched to five years.

This will enable Zim to embark on its \$200 m. fleet renovation programme that, by 1992, will replace seven aging container ships with an equal number of new ones. "This will leave us with the same level of liabilities now under \$400 m., to be repaid until the year 2022, down from over \$500 m. owed three years ago, but with seven new, bigger, more modern and efficient ships in hand," Morgenstern noted.

Five of the 16-year-old container

ships to be replaced, which now run on lucrative intercontinental container lines, are to be scrapped, while the other two may be refitted for sailing on other lines. They will have been completely depreciated by the time they are replaced.

Zim is actively negotiating the building programme with several overseas shipyards and will place the order with one or two of them.

During the first half of the year the company paid \$21 m. in interest to the banks and reduced its credit line with them by \$24 m. In addition, for the first time in many years, Zim was able to start replenishing its totally used-up capital of \$42 m. which had been inadequate for a company of its size to begin with.

To keep up with new trends, Zim is instituting an airfreight forwarding system, starting in the U.S. and Britain, with plans to move into the Far East later, he announced. It will involve combined sea-air delivery of expensive goods that require the short delivery times but will cost less than regular air freight. For a start the project will use space in existing airlines, but if a critical mass is reached Zim will charter aircraft or space in them, Morgenstern said.

During the forthcoming citrus season, Zim will again carry only about 25 per cent of the export, but the company has started talks with the Citrus Marketing Board with a view to increasing its share.

Zim aids Israel Corp. profit

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

The Israel Corp. yesterday announced a massive increase in profit, with the strong performance of the Zim Navigation Co. becoming a major factor in its results for the first time in three years. (See story above.)

Net profit totalled over NIS 20 million for the first half of 1987, compared with only NIS 787,000 in the same period last year. For the whole of 1986 the company reported a profit of NIS 15.1m. Losses from previous years meant that the company's tax bill was very small—only NIS 750,000 for the half year.

The strong results gave the Israel Corp., which is part of the group of Israeli companies owned by billionaire Shaul Eisenberg, an annualized return on equity of 24 per cent, compared with 1 per cent in January-June 1986.

Zim's \$21m. profit in the half allowed the Israel Corp., which is the dominant shareholder in the company, to record \$5.9m. of profits from Zim on its own books, for the first

time since it wrote off its investment in the shipping concern in 1984.

The company noted that its other investments, in Oil Refineries Ltd., hotel management and the high technology company Spectronix Ltd., all produced improved results in the reporting period.

Deputy Chairman Zvi Zor and Managing Director Aharon Zeller stressed in their comments that the Israel Corp. was again seeking to expand, after years of crisis and retrenchment. Its financing subsidiary has floated two bond issues on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange this year, for a total of some NIS 24 m.

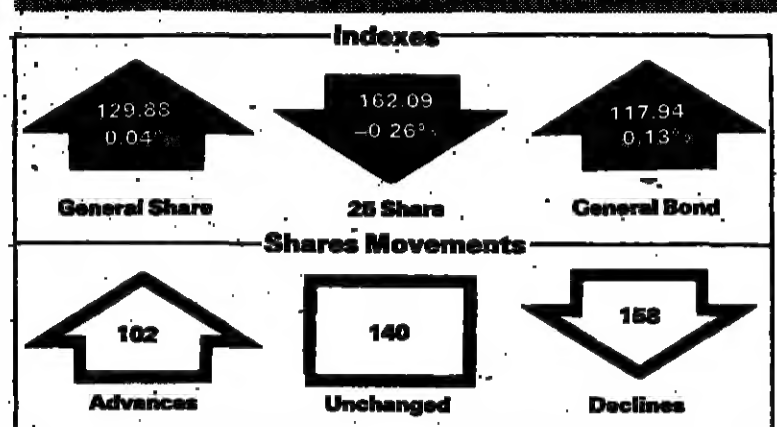
These funds will help finance the firm's acquisitions, the first of which has now been finalized. This was the purchase of Yariv Supplies Ltd. from the liquidator of the Harvitz family business concern. The Israel Corp. has resumed Yariv the Israel Agricultural Supply Company Ltd., which will specialize in marketing to the agricultural sector.

According to Zor and Zeller, their company is actively seeking other investment opportunities.

CORRECTION

In the Executive Changes column of Sunday's Jerusalem Post, Amnon Ben-Amram was identified incorrectly. He is the new chairman of Paz Gas, a subsidiary of Paz Ltd.

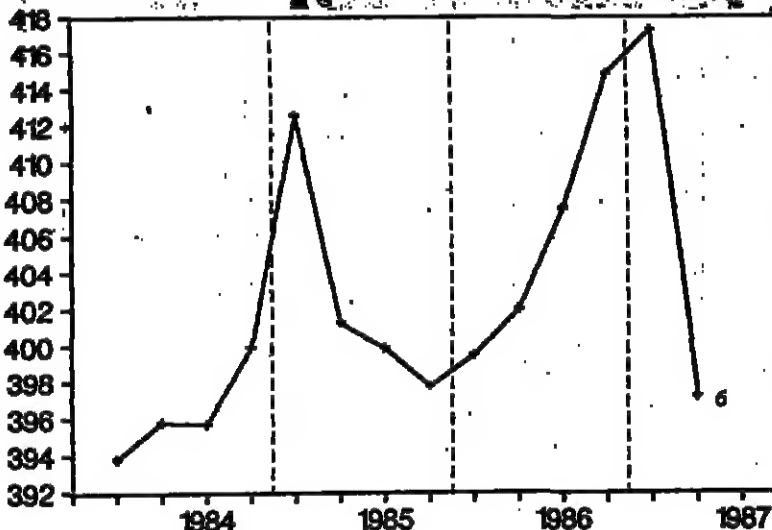
Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	2200	215	-1.8
Bank Hapoalim	1900	10	+1.7
Bank Mizrahi	8000	888	
Commercial Banks (cont.)			
Bank Leumi	10150	148	+0.0
Bank Hapoalim	7000	222	+0.7
Bank Mizrahi	12950	70	-0.2
Bank Leumi	8180	1122	-0.2
Bank Hapoalim	8910	2848	
Bank Mizrahi	17950	18	-0.1
Bank Leumi	4300	828	+1.0
Bank Hapoalim	5730	1	-1.5
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Bank Leumi	8000	50	-2.0
Bank Hapoalim	2800	415	+1.7
Bank Mizrahi	3720	517	-3.2
Bank Leumi	2300	34	+1.0
Bank Hapoalim	8200	80	-0.8
Bank Mizrahi	14400	78	-0.4
Insurance			
Avrahami	1155	15	-0.4
Phoenix	885	2875	
Hemlester	5800	27	+1.7
Menahem	2010	311	
Shoham	1282	105	+1.0
Zion	8068		
Trade & Services			
Interstate 1.0	1135	1804	-1.9
Ma'ariv	1010	7885	
Crystal	14150	130	+1.8
Lighterage 0.1	6000	128	-0.0
Gold Storage 1.0	1288	1288	
Den Hotel 1.0	1550	481	
Caral Beach	7800	98	
Yarden Hotel	2831	134	+0.4
Hilton 1.0	445	4083	+1.1
M.L.L. 1.0	1454	14	-1.0
Tamir 1.0	678	1541	
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture			
Al-Rov	354	2430	
Africa Int. 0.1	55800	134	-1.4
Aradon	2858	128	
Develon	6808		+1.0
J.C.C.	510	no trading	
Boyleid 0.1	22300	28	+1.5
Aradon Prop.	337	5571	
Meiradon	9800	141	+0.8
Hedim Prop.	1600	145	
Industrials			
Dabek	6150	4	+2.0
Tempo 1.0	34200	4	-0.3
Investment Companies			
Wolston 1.0	121000		-1.8
Hemlester	1020	4448	
Mizrahi Invest.	35730	76	-2.7
Paz Invest.	3100	212	
Pine 0.1	8910	7	-1.0
Plyon	10050	372	-0.8
Yotam	211	87148	
Oil Exploration			
Paz	27700	53	
J.O.E.L.	888	2784	-0.3
25 Shares			
Morning			
Name	Price	Volume	% change
First Internet	8935	1880	-1.50
Hemlester	380	12000	-1.75
Cal Trading	448	6400	-1.25
Superior 8	11318	210	-0.25
Dabek	1680	1880	
Africa Int. 1.0	1140	850	-1.25
Aradon Prop.	3520	800	-0.25
ILDC	70380	100	-0.75
Cal R Estate	7880	1100	-1.50
Develon	17200	200	-1.00
Boyleid 0.1	1131	1400	+1.25
Aradon Prop.	4482	170	-1.00
Meiradon	32472	4	-1.00
Tamir	13830	2840	+2.00
David See	2570	4580	-0.50
Hedim Prop.	804	5000	-0.75
Aradon	33280	20	-0.25
Central Trade	14368	30	-0.75
Cal Industries	247	20000	-1.25
IOB Develop.	10067	320	
Ellen	12620	no trading	
Israel Corp.	8244	100	-1.00
Meiradon Invest	2785	5280	-0.75
Cal 1.0	1362	3800	-1.00
Afternoon			
Name	Price	Volume	% change
First Internet	8935	1880	-1.50
Hemlester	380	12000	-1.75
Cal Trading	448	6400	-1.25
Superior 8	11318	210	-0.25
Dabek	1680	1880	
Africa Int. 1.0	1140	850	-1.25
Aradon Prop.	3520	800	-0.25
ILDC	70380	100	-0.75
Cal R Estate	7880	1100	-1.50
Develon	17200	200	-1.00
Boyleid 0.1	1131	1400	+1.25
Aradon Prop.	4482	170	-1.00
Meiradon	32472	4	-1.00
Tamir	13830	2840	+2.00
David See	2570	4580	-0.50
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Aradon	33280	20	-0.25
Central Trade	14368	30	-0.75
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IOB Develop.	10067	320	
Ellen	12620	no trading	
Israel Corp.	8244	100	-1.00
Meiradon Invest	2785	5280	-0.75
Cal 1.0	1362	3800	-1.00

Public sector work-force (in thousands)*



*Seasonally adjusted.

FINE PRINT/Shlomo Maoz

Productivity: numbers game

The number of workers employed by the municipalities has declined 12.5 per cent over the past two years. Today, the municipalities employ 25,500 people, compared with 30,300 in the first half of 1985. At the same time, the number of direct government employees (those who work for the government itself, rather than state-owned corporations) fell 4.4 per cent to 78,100, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics.

All in all, the number of employees in the public sector and community services was 412,900 on average in the first half of the year — almost the same as it was two years ago at the same time with a clear trend to fall (see chart).

In the first half of 1987 the salaries of public sector employees fell a slight 0.7 per cent, while the average salary in Israel rose 11.7 per cent. Taking into account the fact that the reduced public sector work-force was taking care of a bigger population, as the number of citizens grew over the past two years, it follows that on the whole they should be more productive, or at least the economy has seen a decrease in hidden unemployment, as unemployed employees were laid off.

That's productivity. If we want to see better service in the public sector, we must encourage more redundancies in this sector combined with higher salaries for those who remain. In the current round of wage talks, the public sector employees have grounds for asking for more money: They've met the Treasury's

demand that they be more productive by the simple arithmetic above. As workers in the private sector enjoy higher wages in exchange for higher productivity, so workers in the public sector should be entitled to more pay as fewer workers provide services for a bigger population.

That's for direct government employees, of course, because there is no better way of measuring their productivity. Workers in the government corporations are no different in terms of productivity than their counterparts in the private sector, and there, higher wages come only for measured productivity.



Garbage Removal and Cleanliness of the City

Dear Residents
We regret the discomfort caused to residents by the strike, resulting from the Government-Histadrut confrontation.
At Rosh Hashana, there will be a three-day holiday.
You are asked to keep garbage in closed bags during the festival, and put it out to the street only when the festival is over.
Residents and house committees are asked to pack garbage down in dustbins and containers, in order to prevent it spilling out and creating a nuisance during the festival. Please keep your immediate neighbourhood clean.
When the strike is over, we will make every effort to clear up the garbage as quickly as possible, and return the streets to a clean state.

HAPPY FESTIVAL — HAPPY NEW YEAR!
Save water — or there won't be any to save!

Safe Drivers
SAVE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S LIVES

The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute invites the public to the following musical events. On Saturday night, October 17, at 8:30 p.m. The Albert Schweitzer Quintet

will perform works by
Anton Reicha, Hindemith, Haydn, Rossini and Ibert.
The wind quintet was formed in Germany in 1978 by a young group of prize-winning performers who have competed successfully in international competitions, and have appeared throughout Europe.

The concert is performed in association with The Goethe Institut.
On Wednesday, October 28, at 8:30 p.m.
The Pianist **Claudio Crismani** will be returning to Israel to present his recital, after recently appearing in Europe with the London Philharmonic Orchestra, the International Radio Orchestra of Paris and others.

The programme includes:
Bela Bartok: Six excerpts from *Bluebeard's Castle*
Chopin: Three Nocturnes, Opus No. 9
Two Polonaises, Opus No. 26

Mr. Crismani's appearance in Israel is made possible by the generosity of Mr. Daniel Krupit.

Tickets — NIS 15 (NIS 10 for subscribers) and can be purchased at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute in advance, or on the evening of the concert.
The concert will take place at the auditorium of The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute, Albert Einstein Square.

Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)					
Bank	Deposit	Period	7 days	14 days	30 days
Bank Leumi (Dept. 16)	40-1,000	—	7.00	8.00	9.00
	1,001-10,000	—	11.00	12.00	12.50
	10,001-50,000	—	12.00	12.00	13.00
	50,001-100,000	—	12.25	12.25	13.25
	100,001-500,000	—	12.50	12.50	14.00
Hapoalim (Dept. 7)	Up to \$59	—	8.00	8.00	8.50
	1,000-9,999	—	11.00	11.00	11.50
	10,000-49,999	—	12.50	12.50	13.00
	50,000+	—	12.00	12.00	12.50
	50-990	—	8.00	7.00	8.00
Discount (Dept. 17)	1,000-9,999	—	11.00	11.00	12.50
	10,000-49,999	—	12.00	12.50	13.50
	50,000-99,999	—	12.00	12.50	14.50
	100,000+	—	14.50	14.50	15.00
	10,000-49,999	—	6.00	6.00	6.50
Mizrahi (Dept. 20)	1,001-2,500	10.00+	10.00	10.00	12.00
	2,501-5,000	—	12.00	12.00	14.00
	5,001-10,000	—	13.00	13.00	15.00
	10,001-50,000	—	13.50	14.00	16.10
	50,000+	—	14.00	14.00	16.10
First Intl (Dept. 16)	50-999	—	8.00	8.10	8.20
	1,000-4,999	—	11.00	11.50	11.70
	5,000-9,999	—	11.50	12.00	13.00
	10,000-49,999	—	12.00	12.50	13.50
	50,000+	—	12.50	13.00	14.00

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Enemies of the people

WHO among Herut's executive committee members approved of the contacts with PLO backers in the territories initiated by their colleague, Moshe Amirav?

Not a one, it seems, if their protestations of innocence the moment the contacts were revealed are to be credited. Ehud Olmert, a liberal nationalist by Herut standards, would never have given his approval to any such approaches, for they go against the grain of the Likud's political faith. Another such liberal, MK Dan Meridor, is outraged by the very thought of talking to Faisal Hussein, a known PLO official, and so informed Mr. Amirav.

Neither of these two lawyers bothers to explain, however, why he failed to report Mr. Amirav's nefarious activities to the authorities as violations of the law that prohibits such contacts.

Stoutly confirming his earlier denial of any collusion in Mr. Amirav's plot, Premier Yitzhak Shamir has also elucidated why he, as Herut's chairman, will not have nor allow contact with the PLO. Because the moment you sit down with them, it is as though you have given in to their demand for the evacuation of Eretz Yisrael, of all Eretz Yisrael. In Mr. Shamir's book nothing the PLO may ever do in the future will avail it: presumably, it is forever damned even if it stands up as one man, scraps its foul Covenant, sings Hatikvah and applies for honorary membership in the World Zionist Organization.

At least one member of the Herut executive committee is not, however, prepared to accept such denials and affirmations at face value. MK Meir Cohen-Avidov, a true believer, is set to propose to the committee when it convenes today the ouster of Moshe Amirav, Ehud Olmert and Dan Meridor from the party, and a searching examination of the purity of Mr. Shamir's doctrine, too.

Pluralism within Herut is evidently legitimate when it embraces such ideas as the transfer of Arabs out of the Land, which Mr. Cohen-Avidov thinks would be just fine. But when it turns the party into the kind of "supermarket of ideas" that is Labour, a halt must be called. Readiness to have any truck whatever with any Palestinian who is in any way linked to the PLO, even if only by ties of sympathy, as nearly all Arab residents of the territories plainly are, is an act of perfidy.

Herut being a democratic party in a democratic state, Mr. Cohen-Avidov does not advocate for Herut "renegades" the kind of rough stuff to which Dr. Sari Nusseibeh was subjected by masked students at Bir Zeit yesterday morning for his role in the Amirav meetings. His assailants, in the hoary old Palestinian tradition, were serving a loud and clear warning against discussing accommodation with Israel.

Evidently students at Bir Zeit, who decry Israeli intolerance, need themselves to be taught elementary lessons in democracy and the toleration of opinions that do not tally with their own, as MK Yosi Sarid said yesterday. A short lecture in commonsense and the evidence from the long succession of self-inflicted Palestinian national disasters would also be helpful.

Reaffirmations

THE CELEBRATIONS of Israel's fortieth anniversary were launched at the presidential mansion on Sunday with the resigning of the Declaration of Independence by the nation's present leadership. Meant as an act of symbolic reaffirmation of that historic document and rededication to its principles, the ceremony, alas, helped underline the current rift within the republic about its vocation as a democratic homeland of the Jewish People.

Plainly, the declaration, from which no dissent was entered on May 14, 1948, would have had a far rougher ride were it submitted for first approval today.

In part, that could readily be expected from a nearly 40-year-old text. The historic preamble of the declaration can now be seen as somewhat naive, and the specified UN context of Israel's establishment as largely irrelevant.

What is a cause for worry is the fact, illustrated by the refusal of some of the guests to sign and of others to do so except under protest, that some of the underlying principles of the state then established are now under attack from parties that were not then represented or that have grown more fanatical over the years.

One of the refusers who was not around in 1948 said he would not have signed had he been around because the declaration countenanced the division of Eretz Yisrael: unity of the Land was, to him, more important than the rise of the state upon it. A septuagenarian who was one of the original signatories, and now signed again, nevertheless had second thoughts about equality of rights for the minorities, meaning Arabs: ignoring the evidence of the text, he suggested that the declaration ignored the possibility of Arab resistance to the state.

Comments by some of the invited Jewish religious dignitaries indicated uncertainty, if nothing more, about the degree of loyalty that a state, declared into being without the invocation of divine grace, could exact from its Jewish citizens.

The Declaration of Independence is not law, in the strict sense of the term. But the High Court has invoked it on more than a few occasions as the embodiment of Israel's true essence, as a state that "will be open for Jewish immigration and for the ingathering of the exiles... foster the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants... will be based on freedom, justice and peace as envisaged by the prophets of Israel... ensure the complete equality of social and political rights to all its inhabitants irrespective of religion, race or sex... guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, language, education and culture... safeguard the holy places of all religions, and... be faithful to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

A true celebration of Israel's 40th anniversary would be the enactment of these basic principles in a formally binding Bill of Rights.

Labour and the Arabs

Time for integration

Yosef Goell

WHEN THE LABOUR Party ministers' caucus met last week to discuss election strategy, one prominent proposal had a familiar ring: it was for a new version of the lists of Arab dignitaries who used to be affiliated with Mapai.

The fact that such a proposal was even raised and given serious consideration by the party's top leaders is an embarrassing admission of intellectual bankruptcy on the part of a party which claims to combine realism with sensitivity in dealing with the problems of Israel's 630,000 Arabs, Druse and Beduin.

From the 1950s through the 1970s, Labour and its Mapai predecessor always fielded a number of affiliated Arab lists, headed by traditional dignitaries—sheikhs, mukhtars or large land-owners. Each was intended to attract the votes of different elements among the ethnically, religiously and geographically fragmented minorities.

THE APPROACH worked as a vote-getter in those years; on one occasion these lists garnered enough for five Knesset seats. The Arab MKs contributed significantly to the overall strength of the Labour Party in the coalitions it headed between 1949 and 1977. Needless to say, Arabs were never actually included in the coalition governments themselves.

Nor could the ostensibly open-minded Labour Party bring itself to place Arab candidates high enough to have a chance on its own lists, before the 1981 elections. Only after Labour was traumatized by its 1977 electoral defeat did its leaders recognize the existence of a new, more sophisticated generation of Arab voters who no longer supported the traditional dignitaries.

Elections to the Ninth Knesset presaged the end of the old era: Labour ran a list more ethnically mixed than ever, with the late Seif ed-Din Zuabi in the number one minorities spot as a Galilee Moslem, the late Hamad Abu-Rabi, a Negev Beduin, as number two, and Druse Jabbar Muadi, as number three. A solemn rotation agreement called for each to serve only one

third of the Knesset term. That experiment ended tragically, when Abu Rabi'a refused to vacate his seat in Muadi's favour, and was shot and killed by the latter's sons in an ambush outside Jerusalem's Holyland Hotel.

Mapai, which at the time was a partner with Labour in the Alignment, always ran an Arab in its part of the joint list. Labour itself, however, only took the leap in 1981, when it ran Hamad Haleile of Saknin as its first Arab MK. Internal party politics led to his replacement by Abdel Wahab Darawshe of Iksal in the 1984 elections, when the Alignment won enough Arab votes to account for close to three seats in the Knesset.

The minorities will number close to 650,000, or 16 per cent of Israel's population, by next year. (The Arabs of annexed East Jerusalem number an additional 130,000, but they have rejected the offer of Israeli citizenship, and thus do not figure in Israel's internal electoral calculations.) The proportion of the Arabs in the voting-age population is lower, since children account for most of the increase. Still, the combined Arab, Druse and Beduin vote could potentially elect 13 to 15 MKs out of the 120 seats in the house.

In the 1980s support for the PLO has grown more vociferous among some Israeli Arabs, and led to the establishment of the new nationalist Progressive List for Peace, which vies with the older Rakah (Communist) Party for the nationalist vote.

BUT AT THE same time, Arabs have become increasingly integrated into Israeli society, and there is a new generation of Arab mayors and Histadrut trade union activists who are clearly out to win a bigger slice of the Israeli pie for their Arab constituents. The emergence of that integrationist element is an expression of the extraordinary progress made by the Arabic-speaking minorities in Israel's first four decades.

Whatever Israeli Arabs have ob-

tained during this period, they have done through the paternalism of Jewish political leaders and bureaucrats, but not their own political clout. At its best, that paternalism was exhibited during the two year period in which Ezer Weizman was Labour's minister in charge of Arab affairs, when he managed to drag along then-Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin on the way to answering various Arab grievances.

But paternalism can be expected to have less and less impact on the Arab electorate. One of Israel's greatest successes in regard to its Arab minorities has been their assimilation of its democratic norms. In this sense, Israel provides an extraordinarily interesting political laboratory, for the Arabs of Israel are the only population in the entire Arab world which operates in a meaningful, though obviously far from perfect, democratic setting.

For this new generation of young Israeli Arabs, Jewish paternalism—well-meaning or otherwise—is no longer enough. They have their own legitimate needs and interests, and a feeling that they should be able to advance them through political means.

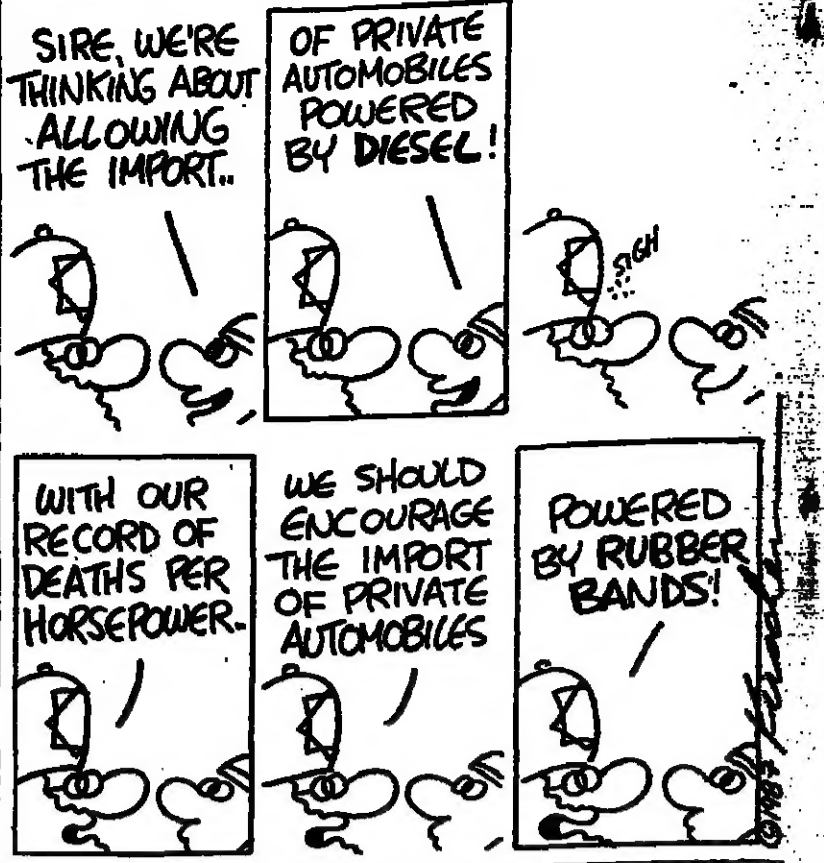
THERE IS a significant minority among the Israeli Arabs who identify with the PLO not only for its vision of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, but also as a possible agent in a concerted Arab effort to erase the "shame and historical wrong" of the creation of a Jewish state in the Arab heartland.

There is an equally large minority of Israeli Arabs who have made their peace with the idea that they and their children will continue to live in a predominantly Jewish state, and who are determined to strive for their fair share in the good life that Israel has to offer.

The largest part of the Arab population finds itself in the middle, listening to the arguments of those two minorities, and watching for signals as to which most truly mirrors reality and points to the future.

The problem with a Labour Party proposal to re-establish the old-style

Dry Bones



Arab front parties is that it sends the wrong signals to that large silent majority among the Israeli Arabs. For such a decision could only suggest that the leaders of the Labour Party believe it is impossible, or simply too early, truly to integrate Arabs into their party.

Integrationist Arabs argue that a vote for the PLP or Rakah is a waste of one, since neither of those parties can wrest themselves a share in mainstream politics. Labour's failure to open its ranks to Arabs provides a most persuasive answer to that argument for the Rakah and PLP camp.

There are, of course, arguments in favour of Labour's flirting with the idea of "dignitary" parties. For all their modernization, it is still very reasonable to believe that Druse voters will not vote for a list dominated by Moslems, and vice versa, and that Beduin will not vote for parties dominated by either of the other two. Moreover, there is the embarrassing but nonetheless potent argument that a Labour list that included too many Arabs, Druse and Beduin could run the risk of alienating Jewish voters.

These are understandable, but politically narrow and short-term calculations. In the broader view and the longer range, it is obvious that integration is the only direction to pursue.

Any glimmering of integration there may have been in the Likud has been extinguished with Moshe Arens' resignation from the cabinet, and from his position as minister in charge of Arab affairs. If Labour retreats from its incipient integration, it will be signalling the silent majority in the Arab electorate that Rakah and the PLP are right after all.

Such a development would be to the detriment of all Israelis, Arab and Jewish. What Labour should be considering is how best to place at least three Arab, Druse and Beduin candidates in the portion of its own list that has a fighting chance. That would be a real test of its leadership's ability to come to grips with Israel's new social and political realities.

The writer is a member of the Jerusalem Post's editorial staff.

JAIL BREAK

(Continued from page one)

to be bigger and more serious, and (Maimon) must act immediately to remedy the situation. The fact is the prisons service has a number of people in the administration who aren't fit to be there."

The three Nafsa prisoners were discovered missing yesterday between early morning and the 11 a.m. count, said prison spokesman Shimon Malka.

Another report stated that the second count was taken after a prison guard noticed one burly prisoner missing from the prison courtyard during the prisoners' regular 8 a.m. walk. Prison commander Haim Zohar declared an emergency and ordered all gates closed. When the prisoners were counted, three were discovered missing.

Several hundred police, prison guards and army personnel, including Beduin trackers, combed the area around the prison through the day and into the night. The scouts also used tracking dogs and helicopters to search the desert near the prison, just 10 km. from Mitzpeh Ramon on the road to Eilat. Roadblocks were put up on roads in the Negev.

Maimon arrived on the scene in the morning and personally conducted an investigation of adminis-

trative and guard staff to get a preliminary idea of how the escape succeeded, Malka said.

Maimon said he would appoint a special committee to look into the incident. He revealed that Egypt was being notified of the escape reflecting a belief that the five Gaza prisoners who disappeared in May had managed to flee over the Sinai border.

Preliminary investigations revealed that the three Nafsa prisoners had succeeded in breaking a bar in a steel door that separated a recreational courtyard from a hallway. The prisoners then apparently proceeded through the hallway to the prison gate, where they disappeared into nearby wadis.

Al-Rahi, 33, killed Carmeli when he threw a grenade into a car carrying the police officer and several other security officers in Gaza on October 6, 1973. The second escapee was Kamel Salim Muhammad el-Nadi, 37, sentenced in 1984 to a 47-year term for possessing a bomb, throwing grenades at soldiers in Gaza and injuring 13 Gaza residents.

The third escapee, Ahmad Ismail Hussein abu Nasira, 27, was sentenced to life in 1985 for the killing of a Gaza resident and attempting to injure a police officer.

NUSSEIBEH

(Continued from page one)

Movement) sent a cable to the Birzeit student council, in which he said students at the university should "learn a lesson in democracy." He said they could not demand tolerance for their views when they used violence against those who do not share their opinions.

Tehiya MK Geula Cohen said the attack on Nusseibeh demonstrated the PLO principle that "a moderate Palestinian is a dead Palestinian."

The Birzeit University administration, which met in emergency session after the incident, called the attack on Nusseibeh "brutal" and "intellectual terrorism". The strongly worded condemnation was to be published today in the East Jerusalem press. University spokesman Albert Aghazarian said the administration was "incensed" and "extremely worried" by the attack, which he said threatened to undermine the university's stated policy of academic freedom. He said he would personally see to the apprehension of those responsible.

In the past four months, Nusseibeh joined Arab Studies Society head Faisal Hussein and an editor of the Ash-Sha'ab newspaper, Salah Zuheik, in secret talks with Amirav on proposals for expanded Palestinian self-rule as an interim solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also discussed guidelines for peace talks.

Gurdjeff
Ouspensky
Centre
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READERS' LETTERS

JEWS AND THE PONTIFF

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — One must comb one's thesaurus for pejoratives to account for the spineless Jewish response to recent overtures from Rome. The Vatican may well chuckle at the sleek professionalism with which it polished off the Jewish riposte to its scandalous Waldheim thrust. As usual, Rome's political seismographs could be relied upon to accurately pinpoint the strength and duration of the tremors unleashed by an outrage of this magnitude.

There was also, close at hand, the unflinching nostrum for any resultant inconvenience that might temporarily inconvenience the architects of Vatican strategy. It came in the form of an invitation for an audience with the Pope to a limited number of Jewish captains from the U.S. Now began the heart-warming scramble for a place in the delegation, as kids might do for their share of candies at a bar mitzva.

Meanwhile the stage was effectively set by the seasoned directors of the perennial scenario. The audience would retail as "open" so that each delegate would be able to report to his local journal back home how "he saw the pope and made his views plain in no uncertain terms."

What would remain on record after the dust had settled is the unqualified rehabilitation of that ex-Wehrmacht officer turned head of state, coupled with an adamant official disavowal of the Jewish State.

AVNER TOMASCHOFF
Jerusalem.

A QUESTION OF KASHRUT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I appeal to people of all persuasions who believe in the State of Israel to refrain from patronizing any eating place that advertises that it is "glatt kosher."

If anyone feels that the rabbinate of the State of Israel is not "strict enough in its kashrut licensing, they should take it up with the appropriate appointed body, but not support an establishment which buys its kashrut licence from rabbis—most of whom are against the state—thereby strengthening them both financially and authoritatively to the detriment of the State of Israel.

DYORAH R. BLOCK
Jerusalem.

ENHANCING THE LANDSCAPE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — James Aronson's article of July 17, "Pining for change," is interesting, but does not accurately describe the work of the Jewish National Fund.

It must be remembered that the JNF only began its work of land reclamation and afforestation at the beginning of this century after 2,000 years of total neglect.

Twenty years ago, the JNF embarked on a new programme of afforestation which involved a change in ideas and approaches. They did this in consultation with ecologists and, as a result, there have been dramatic changes in Israel's landscape. For example, in 1986-87, the Aleppo pine and the Brutia pine constituted only 11 and 12 per cent respectively of the trees planted that year. Four other types of pine were planted in order to create the desired variety.

In addition, the JNF planted 516,491 Cypress trees, representing 17 per cent of the total amount of trees planted during the year 1986-87. To maintain its policy of planting

as wide a variety as possible of trees, the JNF planted 75 different species of trees and bushes in that year.

Furthermore the JNF does not have the same forestry policy in the north and the south as implied in Aronson's article. For example, the JNF's main nursery in Gilat has prepared more than 160 species of trees and bushes for planting in the desert climate of the Negev.

Contrary to what Aronson stated, the JNF, in consultation with the ecological community, has planted a variety of trees and bushes during the past 20 years in the hope not only of redeeming the land, but of enhancing the landscape of Israel.

The forestry division of the JNF is modern and forward-thinking, planning for the future while applying current research to the present. In so doing, the JNF is not only familiar with the latest methods and technology in the field of afforestation, but also has pioneered their application in Israel.

MORDECHAI RUACH,
Director, Department of Forestry,
Jewish National Fund
Jerusalem.

THE IPO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — After having watched the 50-year history of the IPO on TV, I must wholeheartedly agree with this report.

I have been a subscriber to the IPO concert series in Haifa from the moment we immigrated to Israel 15 years ago; but this season I have cancelled my subscription — like

many other music lovers — due to reasons well known to the management of the orchestra. I feel that the name Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is being misused, and from now on, it should be called the Tel Aviv Philharmonic Orchestra.

JOHN POLACHEK
Haifa.

The Fund for Strengthening Israel's Defence

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